The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1872—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 69.

INSURANCE.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRE Insurance Company.

PROGRESS SINCE 1867.

ASSETS.

January 1, 1868,	$94,589.64
July 1, 1868,	118,010.48
January 1, 1869,	119,768.17
July 1, 1869,	156,380.73
January 1, 1870,	189,778.56
July 1, 1870,	194,846.76
January 1, 1871,	289,715.95
July 1, 1871,	425,107.01
January 1, 1872,	645,417.91
July 1, 1872,	740,475.60
September 1, 1872,	$833,228.00

Dwellings, Merchandise, Grain, etc., insured at fair rates.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. Office: 156 & 158 LaSalle-st. CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA Fire Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1825.

NEARLY FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Cash Assets, - $1,250,000.

Policies in this old and established Company are issued by

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agent, Oriental Block, 120 LaSalle-st.

QUEEN Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000.

JAS. L. ROSS, AGENT, S. W. Corner State and Madison-sts., UP STAIRS.

Organized - - - 1858.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY Fire Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cash Assets, - - - - - $553,381.74

Risks taken on Dwellings, Stores and contents, and other desirable risks, at

FAIR RATES.

As we make fire own rates on all classes of property, owners will consult their interests by applying to us before insuring elsewhere.

Dan. M. Bowmar, AGENT, 150 LaSalle-st. basement of Otis Block.

INSURANCE.

WALKER & LOWELL, AGENTS.

Allemania Fire Ins. Co., CLEVELAND.

Armenia Ins. Co., PITTSBURGH.

Kansas Ins. Co., LEAVENWORTH.

Globe Ins. Co., CHICAGO.

Will issue Policies on insurable property in Chicago and vicinity, AT FAIR RATES.

No. 172 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

FOUNDRY.

Parties wanted, with from $2,000 to $5,000 capital, to go into partnership in the foundry business. Brick building and machinery now in operation. A good opportunity to a responsible and practical man. Address M 41, Tribune office.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

GLOGSTON'S PATENT.

For sale or application by

GIBSON, SMITH & MOORES, 78 West Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

ALLEMANIA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, - $200,000.00
Surplus, - 62,264.88

$262,264.88

Dwellings, Merchandise, Grain, &c., insured at FAIR and EQUITABLE RATES.

For Policies in this Reliable Company apply to

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, Office, 156 & 158 South LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE AT Lawndale OF 100 RESIDENCE LOTS,

At Auction,

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

SPECIAL FREE TRAIN to and from the ground. A deposit of $50 required on each lot from the purchaser.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Fine Business Site

FOR SALE BY

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

83 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

100 feet full depth on Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. This property, only one-half block from the Custom House Site, Post Office, and Pacific Hotel, can be bought at a bargain, and, nicely improved, will yield a handsome interest on the investment.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

82 East Washington-st.

We are offering, very cheap, on easy terms, a large number of very desirable residence lots, facing, and on all the streets adjacent to, the above handsome park. Parties purchasing now, at the low prices at which they are offered, will reap a handsome profit on their investment.

Lake View Residence Property

FOR SALE BY

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

82 East Washington-st.

142x208 feet, on the Dummy track, on the southeast corner of Gray-st., at a bargain, on time.

FOR SALE.

BY J. T. GOLDEN, Real Estate Dealer, 191 West Madison Street.

40 acres in s. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼ of Section 18, T. 39, R. 13.

This is a good chance for parties who may want property to subdivide. Will sell all or half.

J. T. GOLDEN, 191 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE $25,968.00

worth of property here at home, that we wish to exchange for Kansas lands well located. Also, several good, fresh 5 chances has never been offered since I have known Chicago, and I am "Indian Tanned and Handled" since 1833.

CHILDS & MORTON, 146 East Madison-st., Room 5, first floor.

MODERN HOUSES.

Parties seeking a pleasant home are invited to inspect those elegant Octagon Marble Front houses, now in course of erection on Langley-av., near Ellis Park. These houses will be completed to suit purchasers. Plans with foreman on the grounds. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE,

Cottage No. 186 Park-av., with lot 24x132; contains 8 rooms, bath-room and water-closet, all heated by furnaces; a choice location and uncommonly convenient house. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

Desirable Lease For Sale.

Three years' lease of basement, and first and second lofts, along with a first-class boiler and engine, for sale on easy terms. Suitable for printing or light manufacturing. Apply on premises.

A. N. KELLOGG, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

Great Bargain in Household Furniture.

To be sold for $1,400 cash, an entire and elegant suit of furniture (9 rooms); cost $2,000. Is in good condition. No one without that exact sum in hand need apply. Apply at 1023 Wabash-av., between 10 and 3.

BRUSHES, &c.

HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.

A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap. GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETINGS!

REDUCTION.

ALLEN & MACKEY

OFFER

250 Pcs. Body Brussels,	$1.75,	worth $2.25
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.35,	" 1.66
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.25,	" 1.50
50 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels,	1.15,	" 1.40
100 Pcs. Ingrain, all wool,	85c.,	" 1.00

PAPER HANGINGS AND Bedding & Feathers

Retailed at Jobbing Rates.

CURTAIN GOODS AND Window Shades.

A beautiful assortment of Wrought LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, of our own importation, selected by one of the firm from the head sources of supply.

Also, a fine line of SATINS, SILK TERRIES, REPS, PLUSHES, PIANO COVERS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c.

Special attention given to LAMBREQUINS, for Windows. A person thoroughly competent is in charge of this department. Estimates made, New Designs exhibited, and all the Novelties in material shown, at prices less than any other house in the city can offer for the same class of goods and work.

We have LACE and MUSLIN LAMBREQUINS and DROP CURTAINS, in large variety, and shall add, from time to time, such Novelties for the interior decoration of Parlor Windows as the market affords.

ALLEN & MACKEY.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, - 180 State-st.
RETAIL, - - Corner State & Monroe-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

BRAND'S Photographic Gallery.

The Silvery Chime of

"Memory Bells"

Awakens within every matured heart a thought of SOME LOVED ONE who has passed from the shores of Time to the realms of Eternity. Are there any so poor in treasures of the past as not to have one picture of their departed one, (since Brand's "Wild is SMALL and UNSATISFACTORY), take it to the establishment of H. L. BRAND, the popular PHOTOGRAPHER (from his many years of fair dealing), and he will copy and enlarge it to any desired size, and, being allowed to finish it as his judgment deems fit, make you a picture which shall be at once a memento DEAR TO THE FAMILY, and a WORK OF ART to adorn ANY HOME.

His facilities for copying and enlarging old pictures are unequalled in this or any other American city. Orders from the country, addressed to his Business House, will receive prompt attention.

Letters of inquiry will be answered immediately, and a schedule of sizes and prices sent when desired.

BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Members of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., and their visitors (intending to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Fire Monument on the 30th inst.), are requested to meet at the Asylum at the Asylum on Monday evening (28th), at 7½ o'clock, for drill. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, at 9 o'clock, to attend the dedication of the Fire Monument. By order of the W. M.

A. T. SAGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M.—Hall, No. 62 West Lake-st.—Regular convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of companions requested. Business of importance.

By order of the H. P.

W. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. & A. Rite Masons, at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Monday evening, Oct. 28, inst., for work.

J. B. SLICHTER, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.—Hall, No. 62 West Lake-st.—Regular convocation this Monday, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. A full attendance of the members requested.

By order of the H. P.

W. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Chicago Chapter No. 127, R. A. M.—All members and Royal Arch Masons in good standing are requested to meet at Forty-third-st., this Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, Wilbur M. Ely.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

ELI SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

To the Officers and Members of Pilgrim Lodge No. 499 A. F. & A. M.

Brethren: You are requested to meet at our hall No. 223 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday morning, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to attend the laying of corner stone of Fire monument.

By order of W. M.

A. F. A.

All members of "Star of the West" Lodge No. 3 are requested to be present on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the W. M.

H. MAYNE, R. S.

Masonic Funeral Notice.

Home Lodge No. 560, A. F. & A. M. The funeral of our late brother, W. H. Day, will take place at Haskell's All members are requested to meet at Lodge room at 11 o'clock, prompt. Train leaves Wisconsin Division S. W. R. R. at 1 o'clock. Masonic and other badges to be worn. By order of the W. M.

H. W. LOCKE, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS AND DOORS,

(PERKINS' PATENT).

Manufactured at 180 Lake-st., BY SEAVEY & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have made still FURTHER REDUCTIONS in prices throughout their

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENTS.

Most desirable colors in

French Poplins,

Down from $1.50 to $1.00 per yard.

SILK EPINGLINES,

EXTRA QUALITY and BEST SHADES, down from $1.50 to $1.00 per yard.

SPECIAL LOT do. down to 85c. per yard.

SATTEENS, SERGES, Fancy Poplins,

And all Medium-Price, Popular Dress Stuffs at LOWER PRICES than offered before this season.

N. B.—The sale of MARKED DOWN SILKS will be continued during the coming week, with some new ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Full lines at both Retail Stores.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

R. J. MORSE,

IMPORTER OF

Diamonds & Watches,

AND DEALER IN

RICH JEWELRY,

Chains, Silver and Plated Ware.

Waltham, Howard, Elgin, and U. S. Watches, gold and silver cases, constantly in stock. Solid Silver, of all descriptions, in cases. Fine Table Ware. French Clocks and Opera Glasses. Diamonds a specialty. A large line of Unset Diamonds; can be mounted in any combination to order. Finest stock in Chicago, and lowest prices. Call and examine.

R. J. MORSE, 449 Wabash-av.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

Have just received, of their own importation, the latest styles in Berlin Cloaks, which they offer at prices ranging from $2.50 to $60, and guarantee better value than ever before offered in this market.

Dressmaking.

MRS. QUINLAN, having returned from New York, will take charge of our Cloaks and Dressmaking, and will be pleased to see her friends on and after Monday, Oct. 28.

103 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOLTS!

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS, CREGIER, CLARKE & CO.,

Manufacturers of MACHINE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, BRIDGE, ROOF, AND CAR BOLTS, TURN-BUCKLES, BOLT ENDS, ETC. Any description of bolt work to order on short notice. Works corner Market and Huron-sts. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Agents.

50 and 52 East Madison-sts., sole agents.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST.

O. L. SAWYER, D. D. S. } Assistants.
H. L. HARFORD, }

675 WABASH-AV., Corner Fourteenth-st.

DR. JOHN C. FULLER, DENTIST,

In practice at No. 400 Wabash-av.

E. G. ASAY, LAW OFFICE,

Room 10 Honore's Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are prepared to negotiate some large loans on choice property for a term of years.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

A. O. Slaughter, BANKER,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

$2,000

To loan on city property. Interest 2 per cent, cash in Fund. CLARKSON EVAN SQUIAGO, 604 Wabash-av.

$50,000

To loan on Chicago real estate in sums of not less than $5,000. Moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 8, S. W. corner Clark and Madison-sts.

$100,000 TO LOAN,

In one or several amounts, for less than $2,000, on first class business property in Chicago. W. F. FORNEY, Room 10, 152 Monroe-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 59 East Washington-st.

HORSE DISEASE.

Horse Epidemic.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO Horse Owners.

As a Cure for this Terrible Disease, and as a Preventive, there is no Remedy Equal to the New Disinfectant,

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

This Article has no Odor, is not Poisonous, and is free from all Irritating Qualities.

Read the Evidence which has come to us by Telegraph:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Post, Agt. Tilden & Co.: Bromo-Chloralum is used in this city with great success as a disinfectant and preventive to the spread of zymotic which is so fearfully raging in our city. Use one part of Bromo-Chloralum to ten parts of water, as a wash for floors and mangers, and one part to sixteen as a disinfectant for horses and stables.

W. LAVARACK & Co., Druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Post, Agt. Tilden & Co.:

Bromo-Chloralum, as a remedy in the Horse Epidemic, is as fearfully raging in our city. Under its influence the disease is abating. The article has an immense demand.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO.

Oct. 24, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Post:

Telegraph to Tilden & Co. for ten gross Bromo-Chloralum. All having a wonderful sale, and it being used with great success in the Horse Epidemic.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TO RENT.

RODDIN & HAMILTON

Will occupy their Elegant Store, corner State and Washington-sts., Dec. 1, and offer their present location, 946 State-st., corner Twentieth, for rent.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Stores Nos. 163 and 165 Fifth-av., four-story and basement stone front. The whole or part at reasonable rent to good tenant.

S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

The store No. 179 West Madison-st., corner of Ash-sts. Also three second-hand walnut-top counters for sale cheap. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT.

Desirable houses in all parts of the city. See our list in another column.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, Otis Block.

TO RENT,

Two new marble front stores, with lofts, on Madison-st., near Carpenter, each 20x100, with vaults and everything complete. Low to the right party.

D. CULE & SON, House Agents, 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT,

Stores of all descriptions in all parts of the city. Examine our extensive list on the third floor.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

For Rent.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.; iron fronts; four stories and basement.

E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

The Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, have removed and are located at their NEW OFFICE,

120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and as many of the new ones as may want to invest in Real Estate and make money. Their list is large and varied, comprising all classes of property, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Call and see them before making a purchase.

Remember, 120 LaSalle-st., ORIENTAL BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO., Teaming and Drayage, To Room 30, No. 156 Washington street.

REMOVAL.

The Law Office of E. A. OTIS is removed to Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

BLANKS.

To Attorneys.

We have now two forms of

DECLARATION ON POLICY OF INSURANCE.

One containing the conditions of the LAMAR Policy, and one of the COMMERCIAL. Either one or the other will answer for most other Companies.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

NEAR CHICAGO.

Look Out FOR THE MAMMOTH BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NEW CHICAGO,

One of the largest and best pieces of

Wood Engraving

Ever executed. Three and One-Half Feet Wide, and showing the Entire Rebuilt Portion of the South Division. This magnificent Engraving will be

GIVEN AWAY

With the NOVEMBER NO. of the

Lakeside Monthly,

OUT THIS WEEK. Price 35 cents.

Office, 21 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS,

NEW STYLES, NEW CATALOGUES, REDUCED PRICES.

300 Organs now in stock. All orders from dealers filled with despatch. Also, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTIFUL

ARION PIANOS.

AND

ESTEY ORGANS,

AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,

211 State-st.,

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

STORY & CAMP.

TIME-TABLES.

FALL & WINTER

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 27, 1872, trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway will leave Chicago as follows:

9:00 a. m., Fast Express (except Sundays). This entire train consists of Palace Cars, and runs through to New York without change, arrives in Pittsburgh at 5:30 p. m.; Harrisburg, 11:40 p. m.; Philadelphia, 4:50 a. m.; New York, 6:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 1:50 p. m.; and Boston 1:30 a. m.

9:15 p. m., Pacific Express (daily) with Pullman's palace cars, Chicago to New York. Arrives at Fort Wayne in Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.; Harrisburg, 10:05 p. m.; Philadelphia, 3:50 a. m.; New York, 6:40 a. m.; and Boston 1:30 a. m.

9:00 p. m., Fast Line (except Saturdays and Sundays), with Pullman Palace Cars through to New York, Philadelphia, arrives in Pittsburgh at 6:30 p. m.; Harrisburg, 1:55 a. m.; Baltimore, 7:05 a. m.; Washington, 11:10 a. m.; Philadelphia, 9:35 a. m.; New York, 1:30 a. m.; Newark, 2:05 p. m.

4:55 a. m., Mail (except Sundays), stops at all stations between Chicago and Pittsburgh.

5:30 p. m., Valparaiso Accommodation (except Sundays).

Fall and Winter Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 27, 1872, trains on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway will leave Chicago as follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS (except Sundays) for Logansport, Richmond, and Cincinnati and its Kokomo for Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and the South, and Logansport, Richmond Cincinnati, Columbus and Baltimore.

5:30 P. M. Dalton and Lansing Accommodation (except Saturdays.)

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

UNEXAMPLED ATTRACTION!

For the First Dramatic Performance in the New Theatre,

Monday Evening, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock,

And every Evening during the week, also at the MATINEES on Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

The Great Story of Human Life, the

"TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,"

IN WHICH

MR. FRANK E. AIKEN

Will make his first appearance in two years, as

ROBERT BRIERLY,

Supported by a Cast of unusual excellence, selected from the best Theatres in America.

LAUNDRY.

Anderson's Steam Laundry,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Goods called for and delivered. Branch Office, 219 West Madison-st.

NEW BOOKS.

FINE BOOKS.

New Importation from London.

EVELYN (J.) and Pepys' MEMOIRS, Diaries and Correspondence, edited by W. Bray and Lord Braybrooke, 10 vols.; also, Evelyn's Lives of three Queens, 3 vols.; together 13 vols. 8vo., elegantly bound, as new.....$40.00

The two are now sold, and are like new. Evelyn's delightful volumes which give a rare insight into the manners and customs of the Courts of the Charleses; the Lives of the Noble Queens as seen on the Throne, and the Court books in the world; and forms a continuation of Evelyn and Pepys' Diaries.

FORNESTER (Thomas) HISTORY OF ENGLAND complete, connecting the Anglo-Saxons, 2 vols.; from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Henry VIII., 2 vols.; Reign of Henry VIII., 2 vols.; Reign of Elizabeth, 2 vols.; Reign of Henry VIII., 2 vols.—together 11 vols. 8vo., as new, sold, cheap, $30.00

RANKE'S (Leopold) History of the War in the PENINSULA and in the South of France from 1807 to 1814, plans of the Battles of Jena, Lodi, Leipsic, Salamanca, Waterloo, &c., 3 vols. 8vo., as new, sold, cheap.....$10.00

SMITH'S (Prof.) LECTURES on Modern History, from the Irruption of the Northern Nations to the Close of the American Revolution, 2 vols.; and LECTURES on the French Revolution, 2 vols.; together 4 vols. 8vo., very cheap, sold.....$10.00

An historical treatise upon the Origin of the Britons and Anglo-Saxons, and a comparative view of the course of great events that determined their Language.

AIKIN'S (Lucy) MEMOIRS of the Courts of Queen ELIZABETH, James I., and Charles I., THE TRIBUNE WORKS complete, portraits, 4 vols. 8vo., new half calf, sold.....$10.00

LAVATER (J. C.) ESSAYS on Physiognomy, with an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, 3 vols., and 300 plates, also THOUGHTS on the Duties of Ministers and Rabbis, the Authority, Design of Expulsion, one vol., together 4 vols. 8vo., cost $20.00, sold.....$10.00

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, translated by E. W. LANE, new and handsome edition, illustrated by 600 engravings on wood, 3 vols. royal 8vo., cost $22.50, sold.....$10.00

ORIENTAL FOUNTAIN, C. Fenger, 1868-71.....$10.00

In the last two literary productions of the Arabian Nights, the Queen of Love has thrown light upon the mystery of Arab Life than perhaps all other works in the English tongue.

BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Cowper, including Translations, with Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and Additional Lives by A. CHALMERS, 21 vols. roy. 8vo., fine Albion edition, cost $42.00, sold.....$20.00

OLIPHANT (Mrs.) HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Accession of Queen Anne to the Death of George II., 3 vols. 8vo., cost $18.00, sold.....$10.00

BYRON'S (Lord) POETICAL WORKS, with Life and Notes, complete in 10 vols., fcap., 8 vo., new calf, gilt, and beautiful, cost $30.00, sold.....$15.00

HUME & SMOLLETT'S History of England, to the Revolution of 1688, 8 vols. 8vo., and the same to 1868, 6 vols. 8vo., together 14 vols. 8vo., cost $28.00, sold.....$10.00

OXFORD ENGLISH CLASSICS. Complete list of these works, bound, cost $40.00, sold.....$20.00

HUME & SMOLLETT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 11 vols. GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL, 8 vols. JOHNSON'S WORKS, 11 vols. BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, 6 vols. ROBERTSON'S HISTORICAL WORKS, complete, 5 vols.; together 41 vols.; 12 vo. morocco, cost.....$120.00, sold.....$60.00

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GIBBON'S ROMAN EMPIRE, complete, 6 vols. 8vo., cost $18.00, sold.....$10.00

ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution to 1852, 8 vols. 8vo., cost $24.00, sold.....$10.00

Either of the above sets of books will be sent to any address, carefully packed, on receipt of price.

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And to Gentlemen forming Private Libraries, we offer the finest selection of Standard English and American Books, of the highest order, in all departments of literature that can be found in the West.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., Successors to Booksellers to A. C. Griggs & Co., 207 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Exhibit NEW and ATTRACTIVE STYLES in their

SUIT & CLOAK DEPARTMENTS,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

Black Silk Suits,
Black Cashmere Suits,
Black Alpaca Suits,
Col'd Silk Suits,
Col'd Poplin Suits,
Col'd Cashmere Suits,

In all the Newest Shades and Styles,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CLOAKS!

In all the New Shapes—the DOLMAN, POLONAISE, HAVELOCK, ENGLISH PROMENADE JACKETS, ENGLISH EQUESTRIAN JACKETS, Sacques, and Talmas, in Velvet, Cashmere, Beaver, and Fancy Cloakings, of their own importation and manufacture.

HATS.

SCOTT, THE HATTER,

21 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Has just returned from the East with

THE LATEST AGONIES

In Gents' Early Winter Head Dress. Call on him.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS,

Two-story Gothic frame house, with brick basement, 11 rooms, 2 closets and bath room, all finished in first-class style; also new frame cottage, 5 rooms, closet, sheds, and a new barn, all on lot 24x172 feet, east front, on Evanston avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.

Price for the two, $6,500; $1,500 cash, balance to suit.

Also No. 228 Sedgwick-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., a nice cottage, 6 rooms, closets, and summer kitchen, lot 24x125 feet, south front.

Price $2,600; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

All for sale by

R. P. GORE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 13 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New and Elegant Toilet Articles.

MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.
PULLMAN PALACE CAR BOUQUET.
MRS. SHOOT.

Dressmaking Parlors, 497 Wabash-av.

Special attention given to Bridal and Party dresses. Also Cutting and fitting Ladies and Children's dresses. Suits, Vests and Cloth Wraps.

Ladies' own material made up into Bonnets, Hats, etc. Orders respectfully solicited.

Steam Heating.

Estimates furnished and contracts taken for all kinds of steam heating.

SAMUEL L. POPE, No. 41 North Jefferson-st.

RUBBER RINGS AND BANDS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Mayor Medill Interviewed by a Committee of Germans.

He Explains His Intentions Regarding the Enforcement of the Sunday Law.

The Best Way to Repeal an Obnoxious Law is to Enforce it.

Instructions from Mr. Bonney Respectfully Declined.

The Committee of Germans appointed at the meeting at Turner Hall, a few days ago, to present resolutions to the Mayor, presented those resolutions and themselves before His Honor yesterday afternoon. The delegation was about fifteen strong, and was headed by Colonel C. Knobelsdorf and Mr. F. Lachner.

THE GERMAN COMMITTEE.

The Mayor received the Committee graciously, and, having had the resolutions presented to him, read them carefully. Having perused the documents, the Mayor said he perceived what was the object of their visit. They had one advantage over him, however, in that they did not come in an official capacity, while he was present in none other.

Colonel Knobelsdorf said he was aware that the Mayor was in favor of carrying out existing laws, so far as his opinions could guide him. With reference to the Sunday laws, however, they were of the opinion that they were a dead letter, and that it was the Mayor's duty, before enforcing them, to obtain the opinion of the Common Council, and learn from them whether it was the wish of the people that they should be enforced.

The Mayor said it would not be right for the Mayor to dictate what was proper or not; this rested with the people. He had no legislative or judicial power beyond the veto power. His duties were purely executive. Only one alternative was open to him: either to enforce the law fairly, considerately, and judiciously, or resign his office. There was no third course.

Mr. Lachner said that the ordinance had been on the statute-book (sic) for many years, and has not been enforced. It may be presumed that it was not enforced because the people disconsidered it was not a proper law to be so. The people were now divided on the question as to whether it was or not; how far they were divided neither he nor the Mayor could tell. The Committee present represented an enormous number of people; the Temperance Committee, who waited on the Mayor represented only themselves. The meeting which appointed them had given them instructions to prefer no particular request; they were only asked to take what steps they thought necessary for the prevention of crime. Having ideas of their own that the saloons were among the worst, and not the best, they urged the Mayor to close them on Sunday. The law was not a proper law to be on the books; had not been enforced by the Mayor's predecessors, and, before it was enforced, it was proper that an opportunity should be given them to ascertain the popular feeling on the subject.

The Mayor—Mr. Lachner, you are a lawyer, I believe?

Mr. Lachner—Yes, sir.

The Mayor—You are not talking to me as a lawyer. The meeting to which you allude insisted upon the enforcement of the ordinance against the violators of the law. The Committee appointed at that meeting called upon me, the Committee of Fifteen, in contradistinction to the Committee of Twenty-five, Mr. Greenebaum's Committee. In the second place, this ordinance has been enforced more or less ever since its passage. I speak from experience, having been in the city for twenty years, and, as a journalist having known what was going on in the city. Mayor Wentworth enforced it. At times it has been enforced with severity, and sometimes with laxity. Under Mayor Haines, Mayor Rumsey, Mayor Sherman, Mayor Rice, and my immediate predecessor, Mayor Mason. No Mayor of the City of Chicago, since this ordinance was passed, has taken the ground that it was a dead letter. They have only differed in their method of enforcement, and in that they have been governed by public opinion. Sometimes the people would be satisfied with three drinks; would be a flash up. So it is not strictly true that the law has been a dead letter. It has been irregularly and spasmodically enforced, at one time with one degree of severity, at another with laxity, for the past seventeen years. I hope and believe you are all lovers of law. If you have any statutes or ordinances on your books that are unpopular or odious to any class, either great or small, or severe or oppressive, it is one of the privileges of this great American Republic, that, in due course of time, they become. It is for the authorities to enforce them and for the people to repeal them. When they are tired of them they have the power to repeal them, and pass new ones. The power of enforcement is with the Mayor. When you voted for me last fall, you all voted to enforce all the laws. If I had been called upon to enforce some of the laws in the interest of one party, and leave others not enforced, I could not have accepted the office of duty. I took the same oath that my predecessors have taken. As this question has been urged upon me by the citizens, and by the public press, it would be impossible for me to ignore the presence of this ordinance. The surest way to repeal an odious ordinance is to enforce it. I have attempted to enforce this ordinance by a new method, so as to avoid collisions, riots, or bloodshed, or calling upon physical force, to enforce it by the Courts, and relegate it to you legal gentlemen. I could enforce it otherwise, hardly and severely, did I deem it best to do so. I have plenty of discretional power. But I have chosen the course I have as the most effective. When men are in a cool state of mind law is ten times more readily obeyed than by an appeal to their passions. In place of giving orders to drag saloon-keepers to the station-houses, I have directed the police to report violations at headquarters, and cause them to be summoned by a magistrate. This gives them every legal right they may need; they have a change of venue if they think the magistrate is prejudiced against them, or a trial by jury, if they prefer that. They can appeal to the Circuit or Superior Court, and from either of those to the Supreme Court. That is the course I am pursuing. These men have given bonds in $500, and contracted with the city that they will carry out the provisions of the ordinance. There is no reason for arresting these men; they are citizens of Chicago, property-owners. Now, to-day, we have had a hundred trials. I do not know the result of them. There has been no bloodshed, no excitement. The same course will be pursued to-morrow. Violators will be cited before the magistrates. Each succeeding Sunday that course will be pursued as long as I am Mayor. When my time expires, you can elect another Mayor; or you can repeal that ordinance. As long as the ordinance is on the statute books I must enforce it. Were I to fail in doing so, I should be entitled to your contempt. When I have not the nerve to enforce this law, I will resign my position, and leave the city.

Colonel Knobelsdorf—We are opposed to that law. When I voted for you as Mayor, I did not think of inquiring what were your opinions on this question. As you express yourself, we agree with you. We must repeal that law in a fully legal manner. We do not expect anything else of you. You know that our saloons are respectable. We did not think, however, that you would carry out the wishes of a part of the citizens without a vote of the Common Council. The law is oppressive, and we will do all that we have it in our power to do to have it repealed. We want you to help us carry out the law as easily as possible.

The Mayor—Colonel Knobelsdorf, you were a soldier, and have faced the cannon, and men with bayonets in their hands, but if you were Mayor, acting under oath, instead of me, you would act as I am acting.

Colonel Knobelsdorf—We ask that you will have a little regard for us. You must consider, Mr. Mayor, that the request of one class of citizens is not sufficient. If the people had it in their power to-day, they would elect Aldermen who who would make laws in accordance with their wishes.

The Mayor—I am glad that you have called; I expect you will do your duty, and will say to the people that this is a city of laws, and this a free country; that whether the laws are agreeable or disagreeable, they must be obeyed; so long as they are upon the books they must be enforced. You can allay a great deal of excitement by telling the people that the authorities mean to free the city of violence. Let us clear it until it is repealed. I have a very high appreciation of the Germans; they have been law-abiding citizens, and for that reason have maintained their liberties. I do not say it is a good or a bad law; I have my oath to enforce it; you have your moral oath to support the law; you are the sufferers; you must repeal it.

Mr. Lachner said their only purpose was to learn if he (the Mayor) would not refrain from enforcing the law until the voice of the people had been heard.

The Mayor—I have no power, if willing, to carry out your wishes. I have no power to suspend any section of a law until it is repealed. I would be liable to moral indictment, if not legal, by doing it. Were I to suspend this law for a day even, I should be liable to be removed. Gentlemen, let me add one word more. I will enforce all laws, and shall look for your support in doing so.

The Committee retired, perfectly satisfied with the Mayor's explanation of his position.

THE MAYOR

has expressed his determination of enforcing the Sunday law, but will not be interfered with in his method. He says he has laid out his course, to the best of his discretion, and the blatant efforts of riot-makers cannot make him swerve from it. As to whether he will revoke licenses, he will not make a reply. Tell the people," he said to a reporter, "that you found the Mayor a sphynx. But he will not aid in the instigation of a riot. The demagogues who are endeavoring to produce one, would be the first to show the white feather were they called upon to seize a musket and preserve the peace by the slaughter of their fellow citizens. They are trying to bring about such a state of affairs, but would be the very men to find a 'friend wanting to see them;' discover sudden sickness at home, or be troubled with physical disorders themselves at the very moment when their presence was demanded." He will not arrest a man for selling beer, as such a proceeding would breed a riot; he will beat that every offender is summoned before the Police Court. For noise, turbulence, or defiance of authority, arrests would be necessary, but as the offenders are were not criminals, and would make no attempt to escape, a summons would answer every purpose, and aid in the preservation of peace.

LETTER TO MR. BONNEY.

The Mayor transmitted the subjoined letter to Mr. Bonney yesterday; Mr. Bonney wrote the major part of the address to His Honor, instructing him in regard to his duty in the mode of the enforcement of the Sunday ordinance, sent the Mayor a copy of the address, and asked him whether he desired a conference with a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Fifteen as to any points of the address. The Mayor's reply was as follows:

C. C. Bonney, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: After looking over the addresses to the public, put forth by the Committee of Fifteen, I perceive nothing in them that requires an interview or explanation. As the only request made upon me by the committee, I beg leave to remark that I shall continue to act in accordance with my understanding of the law and my convictions of official duty, and respectfully decline to be instructed or commanded by unofficial individuals in regard thereto. Very respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL.

CHICAGO, October, 1872.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of lots yesterday, at Highland Park, amounted to $40,623.

F. A. Hoffman, Jr., wishes to state that he is not a candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward.

An octogenarian named Patrick Kehoe, residing at No. 759 Hubbard street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The Coroner has not yet investigated the case.

Sergeant Charles Rehm tendered his resignation yesterday, rather than stand trial on the frivolous charge preferred against him. The most reliable officers of the police force are leaving fast.

Yesterday Detective Simmons arrested a man named Frank Mullen, *alias* Frank Johnston, who is wanted in Putnam, Windom County, Conn., for the murder of a man named Peter Morgan. Sheriff Osgood, of Windom County, left the city with the prisoner last evening.

William Booth, driver of one of Woodhams & Willard's ice wagons, had one of his legs broken, yesterday afternoon, in a fall from his vehicle. The accident occurred at the corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. Booth resides at No. 210 Twentieth street.

Rev. J. F. McClelland, the newly appointed pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, will assume his pastoral duties and commence regular preaching this evening in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

A young boy named John Crow, residing at No. 14 Fourth street, had a foot cut off yesterday by switch engine No. 7, belonging to the Chicago & North-western Railroad Company. The lad was in the act of jumping on the cowcatcher of the locomotive when the accident occurred.

The generosity of the world toward Chicago has not yet ceased. Yesterday the Mayor received information from James Monroe & Co., of New York, that he could draw on them for $2,700, the final instalment of the relief subscription raised in Paris. The communication was turned over to the Relief and Aid Society.

The United Hebrew Relief Association will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the Synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. All members and delegates are requested to be present, as the question of rebuilding the Hospital will be considered.

Mrs. Chandler, of Boston, will lecture before the Park Avenue Library Association, at the Park Avenue M. E. Church, to-morrow evening. The Association designs to establish a free library and reading-room where strangers, young men, and others can find intellectual entertainment. There will also be weekly lectures, concerts, and debates. The charge to Mrs. Chandler's lecture will be nothing.

In the case of Strohaker, the St. Paul merchant who was arrested here whilst flying to Canada, on a *capias* issued on affidavits that he had obtained a large quantity of jewelry in this city by fraud, an attempt was made for his release yesterday, before Judge Porter, in the Superior Court. In the suit (2,693—Van Cott) the motion to discharge was sustained, but in (2,703—Glaser) the motion was denied.

The Horse Epidemic.

The prevalence of the horse epidemic in the East should impel the owners of animals to take every precaution against its appearance, and if, unfortunately, it should appear, to take the best means to effect a cure. Bromo Chloralum has been used successfully in Buffalo, Toronto, and Montreal, where the disease is abating, and great credit is given to this new disinfectant. It has been used by stage lines, street car companies, and the owners of horses generally, to the exclusion of all other disinfectants, and in all cases with satisfactory results. It should be used freely as a preventive. Its early application is one of the best safeguards against the approach of the disease, and we repeat, as the "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it should be used as a precautionary measure in every stable. The article has no odor, is not poisonous, and is entirely free from all irritating qualities. It can be applied with perfect safety, and needs no special instruction to make the application effective. The large sales already made in the East, and the increasing demand every where for the article, are the best evidence that it possesses all the virtues claimed for it, and that it is an invaluable remedy for the disease which threatens the lives of the most useful and faithful of the dumb creation. One part of bromo chloralum to sixteen of water, sprinkling a disinfectant for barns and stables. It is used in this form as a preventive, being sprinkled over the floors of stables and in the stalls. On the appearance of premonitory symptoms of the animal, the mouth and nostrils should be immediately washed out with a solution of one part of bromo chloralum to ten parts of water. The improvement will be apparent, and recovery will rapidly follow. Concurrent testimony from suffering cities where the article has been used, shows what good it has done. The following despatch is one of many, of similar import. It explains itself:

A. M. Post, Agent Tilden & Co.:

To Bromo Chloralum more than to any other one medicine belongs the credit of the abatement of the horse disease in Buffalo. W. LASSARACE & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y.

The disinfectant is for sale by all druggists.

Parvin's Steam Plow

will give two public exhibitions, one on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock, and one on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, on lot below Twenty-sixth street, on State. A company is now forming to manufacture, in which is offered a rare opportunity for a first-class investment. The steam plow has received the highest endorsement, and is open to most searching criticism. For information, apply to office, Room 23 Otis Block, LaSalle street, corner Madison.

Obituary.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died in this city, yesterday afternoon, of dropsy. Mr. Johnston was taken ill about three months ago with the disease which terminated in his death. His death, though sudden to the public, was not unexpected to his personal friends. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-third District, in the recent contest, but, on account of his failing health, he withdrew before the election.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Over Thirty Thousand Cases Around New York City.

Serious Interruption to Business in Many Eastern Cities.

A Stableman Attacked with the Malady in Boston.

New and Alarming Symptoms Developing.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Thirty thousand horses are reported sick here to-day, but no deaths from the horse plague are authenticated. The passenger lines continue to accommodate the public pretty well, but freight interests are at a partial dead-lock. Nearly all kinds of business are seriously blockaded, and the aggregate loss from suspension is estimated at several millions per day. Fifty per cent of the horses in the fire department are suffering from a mild form of the epidemic. The weather has slightly improved, and horses that have been carefully treated and rested are generally improving rapidly.

Mr. Henry Bergh publishes a card relating to the horse disease, in which he says: "The terrible epidemic at this time prevailing among horses here and elsewhere, and which threatens to paralyze trade and locomotion, if not arrested, has caused the undersigned to institute inquiries as to the most efficacious means of treating afflicted animals, and the following advice and suggestions are recommended, being the results of the experience of eminent surgeons attached to the Anti-Cruelty Society, along with others equally skillful. That the disease is influenza in aggravated form seems to be self-evident, and the remedies usually employed in the treatment of the human patient are found to be most serviceable in cases of the horse. Complete rest, warm blankets, non-exposure to draft of air, disinfectants, and total absence of bleeding and prostrating cathartic as a rule should be observed. Twenty or thirty drops of tincture of iron in a gill of Jamaica rum, diluted with water and given every four hours in order to preserve the strength of the horse, or the tincture of arnica will produce relief. A plaster bound around the throat composed of one portion of cayenne pepper and two of flax-seed, mixed with vinegar, is excellent. Frequently remove the fetid discharge from the nostrils, always using warm water.

"Another: Perfect rest, clean stable, tempting diet and stimulants, liniment applied to the throat.

"Another remedy is rest, comfortable bedding, bandaging the extremities, fumigations of boiling water to assist the discharge at the nose, with a cough mixture of liquorice root and molasses. Administer tonics and stimulants if the appetite falls and weakness ensues.

"The question again presents itself which has been so often urged before, May not dummy engines take the place or supplement the service of horses? Three of three inventions, combining all the requirements of safety in speed and absence of noise, and make, have been submitted to this society, and there exists little but prejudice to oppose their adoption. The fear of alarming horses is about the only objection, but with infinite more cause animals along Greenwich street have become familiar with even that crashing noise of railroad over their heads. By substituting these noiseless engines, which can be arrested in half the time of a horse car, we could thus get more passengers could be transported from one end of this island to the other in about one-third time."

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The horse malady has now spread to such an extent that almost all the horses in the city are said to be suffering in one form or another from symptoms of the epidemic. There are thousands of horses which have not yet been put upon the list, but observation shows that many of these have the germs of the disorder in their system. The disease has thus far been rather slow in its development and it is not known yet whether all its stages have been seen. It is estimated that in the city and immediate vicinity there are from thirty to forty thousand horses suffering from well-developed symptoms. The disease has begun to exhibit new and alarming phases which are looked on as highly dangerous. The inflammation of the throat extends to the lungs, and rapidly grows more alarming, and the coughing is fearfully convulsive. The animal pants for breath and becomes quite cold when the termination seems to be the warning of a fatal ending of the malady, and if it continues as widely prevalent as it is now for a few days longer there can be little doubt that hundreds of horses affected will die. The street-car companies, some of the livery stable proprietors, and many of the down-town merchants are still working their diseased horses, and in all these cases signs of fatality are becoming more alarming. In the stables where all business is suspended until the disease is mastered, very favorable reports are made. In some instances the contagion seems to be very rapid.

The trotters and racers stabled in the city seem to have nearly escaped the disease. American Girl is already almost recovered from her slight attack.

At least 600 cars have been withdrawn from the city railroad lines. In this branch alone the disease throws thousands of men out of work. The hackmen have almost tripled their fares for passengers, in utter violation of the law, and refuse to carry those who refuse to pay an illegal rate. The managers of the railroad companies believe that at the present rate their stock cannot hold out longer than Sunday night. No stable reports, as yet, that any horses have been perfectly cured.

Apprehensions exist that several ocean steamships will have to postpone sailing, owing to the impossibility of getting freight on board.

The ravages of the horse disease continue unabated, but up to this afternoon, no fatal cases are reported.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Evening.—The horse disease to-night is reported to be unabated. In fact, the distemper is said to be spreading. The feelings of alarm are increasing, and owners of animals not seriously affected are keeping their horses in the stables, giving them every care. The number of cars running decreased very considerably to-day, although it is not quite so much owing to the disease as to the great inclemency of the weather caused by the heavy rain. The Ninth Avenue Railroad stopped its cars, as did also the Fifth Avenue Stage Company. In some of the stables the distemper made no apparent increase; in others, notably that of the Third avenue, it became severer. The express companies report a severity in some cases. It is stated that the United States Express Company has forty car-loads of freight in Jersey City in consequence of the scarcity of teams. The European steamers were not delayed to-day, although they have been inconvenienced somewhat by the stoppage of the cart-drivers. Some of the lines receive cargo on barges. Along the docks and piers it looks like Sunday. The same may be said of some of the railroad freight depots. A novel sight was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons, while others pushed behind. The losses to the business community already are said to be very heavy, reaching hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is frequently visiting his sick horse "Billy" at Brooklyn. That city is suffering similarly to New York. At the principal piers freight is piled up for want of means to remove it. The steamer Indh, which arrived on Friday, has not yet commenced discharging cargo. If the present state continues a week the steamers cannot be unloaded, and a general cessation of business must ensue, as regards the carrying of freight. One of the great inconveniences is a lack of horses for funerals. In Brooklyn the railroad lines will probably withdraw all the cars to-morrow, to give the diseased horses a chance for rest.

A few fatal cases are reported, but it is not definitely settled whether it was caused by the epidemic. Medical authority states that under the most favorable circumstances the disease runs from 7 to 10 days, and with the present unfavorable weather it may linger longer. At all events, it it considered that the present inconvenience to the public is liable to continue until the latter part of the coming week, by which time his horses first attacked should be convalescent.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Very few horses are in the streets. All the various departments of business requiring horses are at a standstill, and suffering much in consequence. Hand carts are in demand, and numerous wagons drawn by men. The only encouraging feature is that few cases prove fatal.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Russell White, the driver of engine "Four," while attending his horses to-day, was suddenly taken with the horse disease. He was conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease, coughing, running at the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

MALONE, N. Y.

ODDENSBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A despatch from Malone says that fifteen cases of the new horse disease have been discovered there.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—More fatal cases of horse disease are reported this morning than during the whole time since the disease first appeared. The streets are deserted by horses, but wagons and carts drawn by men are plenty. The express companies announce that no more goods will be received. The railroad companies cannot deliver freight.

Reports from the Erie Canal, particularly between this city and Buffalo, are very discouraging. Many boats have tied up, and nearly every craft has sick horses. Many have arrived with dead horses on board. The towing companies advertise that they will furnish horses as far as possible, but will not be responsible for any lack of service from these causes.

One of the baggage delivery companies is using hand-cars on the street railroad track.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this vicinity. New cases are occurring not only in this city, but throughout the neighboring country. The stages going in and find great difficulty in making their trips. A great number of horses in the public stables are unfit for use. There is a general depression in business.

BRUNSWICK, ME.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 26.—The horse disease has appeared here in a mild form.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The money market during the past week opened very easy, but afterwards there was a temporary stringency produced by the shifting of stocks from strong to weak hands, and the locking-up of gold. Late in the week there was a reaction in rates on call, and the market once more became easy. During the prevalence of the stringency, money was sharp at 7, currency to 7, gold, with exceptions on one day, at 1-32 per diem. On the closing days of the week money ranged from 7 to 6 per cent, and the supply was liberal on call. The demand for discounts at bank has been urgent, and the banks were not able to meet the paper offered by their dealers. Prime business notes are still quoted at 9@12 per cent in open market. Advices from the interior generally report money active and close.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was strong early in the week, but weakened on the gold corner, and finally recovered when cash gold became easier.

GOLD.

The price of gold has fluctuated frequently between 112¾ and 113¾, being influenced chiefly by the many reports in regard to the financial situation abroad. A feature of the gold speculation was the export to-day of $1,200,000 gold coin, chiefly by the Bank of Montreal.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been characterized by sudden and frequent changes, from buoyancy to depression, and *vice versa*. The fluctuations have not only been wide, but extremely violent, while the operations in some shares have been on a scale of magnitude almost without precedent. The events of the week show a great growth of speculation, and also demonstrate the fact that the present leaders in Wall street deal in figures and amounts that would startle men of the past. The week opened with a buoyant feeling in the leading specialties, and a further advance was made, ranging from 1 to 4¾ per cent. Present indications point to a very active speculation on the Stock Exchange during the winter months, with wide and frequent fluctuations. Congress will soon be in session, and many financial measures will be introduced which will influence speculation.

EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,459,511; produce exports, $5,365,824, and specie exports, $1,416,-535.

Total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $362,690,000, against $318,105,292 for the same time last year.

Total exports of produce since Jan. 1, $189,-063,960, against $194,364,829 for the same time last year.

Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $61,275,-960, against $62,319,391 for the same period last year.

MONEY.

Money was more active this afternoon, and call loans advanced to 7 per cent at the close.

GOLD

was quiet and steady at 113 to 113¼.

STOCKS.

The stock market to-day was somewhat irregular, but strong, with a further advance generally. The bank statement caused a reaction in the general list of ¼ to 1 per cent, which was afterwards partially recovered. Western Union was an exception to the general market, and was ranging from 79¾ to 78¾, closing at 79@79¾.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Flour was inactive, with little local inquiry. Holders of family grades are firm. All grades under $9.00 are heavy. Nothing of moment can be done for want of horses. At the close the market was dull and heavy, with a moderate shipping demand. In wheat there was no movement. The arrivals are limited, and prices nominal. Shippers held back, and the millers buy sparingly. The market closes lower for spring and heavy for winter. Pork fairly active and firmer. For future delivery the demand is light. Cut meats steady; demand fair. Bacon firm but quiet; sales of 350 boxes city for next 10 days at 9c for long clear, and 9¼@9⅝c for short rib; 9¾@9⅝c for short clear; 500 boxes short clear for January at 9⅝c; 100 boxes long clear for delivery next month at 8¾c. Lard more active and better.

SHIPWRECK.

A Steamship Goes Down—Twenty-three Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Porter C. Bliss, *Charge d'Affaires* of the United States at the City of Mexico, telegraphs to-night to Thomas F. Wilson, United States Consul at Matamoras, that he has been informed from Oxaca, that the steamer Guatamala, of the Panama and Acapulco Line, was wrecked on the bar of Sanala Chiapas, Oct. 13. Twenty-three persons perished. Those saved are in Tehauntepec awaiting transportation, and requesting that information be telegraphed to New York.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 26.—The bark Medway, ashore, is breaking up. Two of the missing crew were picked up by a pilot boat. One dead body was found in the boat. There are small hopes for the safety of the missing men.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

There are two artesian wells at the Stock Yards. The first one, begun May 14, 1866, was bored to a depth of 1,100 feet. The depth has just been increased to 1,318 feet. The water now flows at the rate of 400,000 gallons every 24 hours. The quality of the water is mineral it being impregnated with sulphur and magnesia. The cost of this well was $7,000. The second well was begun May 1, 1867, and is 1,200 feet deep. It flows 600,000 gallons every 24 hours. The water contains iron, sulphur, and magnesia, but the mineral quality is not so strong as in the first well. The second well cost $8,000. The two wells flow 1,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, and cost only $15,000.

The Exchange Building has been improved by an addition, 50 by 25 feet, to be used for office purposes.

To Be Hung.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 26.—William Craig, a negro, 25 years of age, was yesterday convicted of rape on Mrs. Lettie Dayton, a white woman 74 years of age, and to-day was sentenced to be hanged.

Ocean Marine News.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The steamships Russia, City of Limerick, and Sarpedon have arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Arrived—The Algeria and Deutschland, from Liverpool, and the Washington, from Brest.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The steamship Corinthian, for Glasgow, and ship Lamaring, are aground in Longueil Bay, five miles below the city.

WASHINGTON.

Forney on His Being Read Out of the Grant Party.

The Administration at Length Does Justice to Schurz.

The San Juan Settlement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The Maryland Supreme Court has just decided an important question, affecting the religious belief of witnesses. The case in point was an action for debt, where the defense makes the objection of incompetency to a witness because of his want of religious belief. The objection was founded on the old common law rule, as well as a provision in the State Constitution, providing that a belief in the existence of a God, with a system of future reward and punishment, was the only requisite. It was shown by direct testimony of impeach the witness that, so far as could be gathered from his expressions, he came within both these limitations. In rebuttal it was shown that the witness did not believe in a personal God, but only in a Supreme Spirit pervading nature.

The Court held that a belief in a personal God was not necessary, and that the witness, by acknowledging merely the existence of a Supreme Being or Power, established his competency to testify.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

No thanks to the Commissioner, who has been busily all summer making political speeches, has shown great energy in the settlement of claims of the surviving soldiers of 1812, for pensions under the act of 1871. Over 28,000 of these claims have been filed since the passage of the act, and it is believed the number will reach 30,000. Should Congress pass an act during the coming session allowing pensions to the 1812 veterans on a service of 30 instead of 60 days as now, the number of pensioners will be augmented.

FORNEY NOT BEING READ OUT.

Forney, in his *Press* to-day, quotes from a letter written by a distinguished member of the League, as follows: "I was read out of the Republican party, on the 12th of October, for refusing to vote for Hartranft, and on the 13th had a note from the League asking me to subscribe for the expenses of the late campaign, and in a few days another, scolding me because I had failed to respond."

To this Forney adds the following: "Our case is a little harder. Russell Errett declared that we may vote for Grant, but shall not speak for him, and another communication asks us for a donation to pay the expenses of the Grant orators."

JUSTICE DONE TO SCHURZ.

The State Department of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury have at last put a slander to silence in regard to Senator Schurz and his account while Minister at Madrid. The Administration papers were allowed day after day to repeat the slander that General Schurz was largely in arrears to the Government, and that his accounts were not in a satisfactory condition, intimating that he had dishonestly used the Government funds. Both the Treasury and State Department, now admit that the amount of $800, said to be overpaid to that gentleman he was fully entitled to

CLERICAL LAZINESS.

The practice prevailing in nearly all the Departments here among clerks and officials of doing but four or five hours' work a day has become so general that attention is called to it frequently do not begin their duties until 10 o'clock in the morning, and take from half an hour to an hour for lunch between 12 and 1, and leave the office between 2 and 3. Commissioner Leggett has issued the following order in the Patent Office, but neglects to explain his absence from the office week after week this summer for political purposes:

"Six hours a day is a short day's work, yet I am sorry to see a disposition in many officers and employes in the Patent Office to defraud the Government of even a portion of that time. They reach their rooms and get ready for work after 9 in the morning, and prepare for leaving before 3 in the evening, and not unfrequently take from half an hour to an hour to lunch at noon. This is an evil that must be stopped, and those who persist in it must give place to those more industrious and conscientious. It is expected that all will be at their desks and at work at 9 a. m., and that they will not commence getting ready to leave until 3 p. m., and that the hours of office labor will be, as in every day. Unless much more labor can be accomplished in the six hours the time must be extended to seven hours.

BONDED STEAMERS.

The Kountz line of steamers of St. Louis has bonded under the act allowing the transportation of imported merchandise direct from the first part of entry. The ports named are New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh.

A DUELLO CHALLENGE AVERTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The case of Colonel Ballie Peyton, of Gallatin, Tenn., a distinguished member of Congress during Jackson's administration, was before the claim Commission to-day.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

A despatch from Montgomery says that troops are being quartered throughout Alabama. On inquiry at the War Department it is ascertained that not more than two companies have been distributed at three or four points in that State.

BIDS OPENED.

Bids for furnishing stone for the new government buildings at St. Louis, were opened to-day. Some twelve or thirteen proposals were received, most of them being for granite, or sandstone, with one for marble. The award will not be made public for several days.

THE SAN JUAN DECISION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A London special says that the names of the Imperial advisers in the San Juan award, on whose reports the judgment was based, are Vice President Cadwalader of the Supreme Court; Kiepert, the eminent geographer, and Goldschmidt, member of the Superior Tribunal of Leipsig. The referees handed in their reports four weeks ago. The reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in the wording of the treaty of 1846, and state that the word "southerly" means the shortest channel to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. A special messenger left Berlin last night for Washington.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Anniversary at Clinton, Iowa.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 26.—This has been the greatest day of the Baptist anniversaries of the week. Services opened with a prayer-meeting led by J. Johnson, of St. Louis.

The following officers were elected for the current year: Frederick Mott, of Winterset President; Rev. O. A. Holmes, and A. G. Eberhart, Vice Presidents; Rev. T. F. Dickson, of Council Bluffs, Secretary and Financial Agent; E. T. Cressey, of DesMoines, and forty managers.

The annual report was read by Secretary Childs. The statistics show that twenty missionaries have been employed; converts baptized, 97; received 159 by letter; travelled 15,854 miles, preached 1,863 sermons, attended 1,448 meetings, built seven churches, and aided several others. Total receipts of the Convention, $2,858; appropriated, $2,927. There have been several missionaries supported by some Associations outside of this body.

The report of the consolidating Committee was laid over for one year and ordered printed.

The committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts reported everything correct, there being $291 in the treasury.

The Financial Committee recommended the appointment of a paid financial agent.

A resolution was adopted, thanking Secretary Childs for his long services for fourteen years.

The Convention pledged itself to co-operate with the new officers; also, adopted the report of the Committees on Systematic Benevolence, and Home Missions, and voted to hold the next Convention in Iowa City, Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Des Moines, to preach the annual sermon.

The Committee on Education reported, recommending the object to the Convention and to churches; commending the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary as one of the most important interests of the denomination; pledging cordial support to the American Baptist Missionary Union, Baptist Home Mission Society, Bible and Publication Society, and Bible Union in Revision of the Scriptures; recommending the observance of the first full week of January for prayer; thanking the citizens of Clinton.

The report was adopted.

The weather continues delightful. The meetings here will last over Monday. The Conventions will be closed on Monday morning. All the Churches of the vicinity will be dismissed on Sunday by Baptist clergymen.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—The General Christian Missions Society to-day adopted a resolution to employ an efficient agent to raise funds to establish a Normal Theological School to educate colored ministers. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The trial of Barsine, shortly to commence at Versailles, will be of thrilling interest. The preliminaries are nearly all completed, and most important witnesses have been summoned. Bazaine's defence is making a sharp fight. Witnesses have been summoned from Alsatia, Lorraine, and various portions of France. The whole Prussian population is highly indignant against Bazaine, and desires before hand to see him condemned. The defence has summoned from Germany all the official publications concerning the campaign at Metz. The double accusation now weighs upon the Marshal. He is incriminated for having surrendered a fortress without having done all he could for its defence, and for having capitulated without giving battle. The main trial will begin early in December, and thousands of people in France already consider Bazaine a doomed man.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Tribunal of Commerce has decided against the claim of the Suez Canal Company for the right to alter, on their own authority, the tonnage dues on vessels passing through the canal. The company will probably appeal from this decision of the Tribunal.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The papers foreshadow the adoption, at the coming session of the National Assembly, of the Constitutional amendments making Thiers President for life, creating an Upper Chamber and the office of Vice President, particularly remodeling the Assembly and providing restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Bancroft, the American Minister, has left for Italy. He expects to remain in that country a month. Before returning he will visit Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Late European papers say it has been announced that from the 1st of November the Germans will insist on every French subject travelling in the New Empire being provided with passports bearing the vise of the German legation. The measure has been interpreted as specially directed against the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who have chosen to abide by their French nationality. A different face is put on the matter by the explanations of the *Berliner Zeitung*. That paper says it is a necessary measure of retaliation.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Puerto Principe letter announces the successful arrival of a small expedition which left Puerta Plata with a few arms and a good supply of powder and lead for the Cuban insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—One thousand insurgents attacked the town of Guisa on the 19th inst., and burned fifty houses. The Government troops encountered and repulsed the insurgents. Seven of the latter and three Spaniards were killed. Pespilo Gonzales killed the insurgent leader Fuirey, a former companion of his.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—At the session of the Cortes to-day, President Zorilla promised Pascual, who complained several days since of the wretched condition of the Spanish telegraphic service, that the Government would introduce a bill authorizing that 12,000,000 reals be applied to its improvement and reconstruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The weather to-day is tempestuous.

The Hon. Charles Sumner has returned to London. His health is improved.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The floods on the Po are unabated. Many persons have been drowned, and a vast amount of property has been destroyed. The Italian Minister of Public Works is superintending the work of relieving the distressed people.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Probabilities—On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, clearing weather on Sunday, with occasional rains, except in the Middle States. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southwesterly to northwesterly winds and clear weather. Over the Northwest and upper lakes variable northerly

EASTMAN

LAST SUNDAY'S WORK.

Arraignment of Saloon-Keepers for Violations of the Liquor Law.

Three Police Courts Kept Grinding for Several Hours.

The Magistrates Evince a Decided Difference of Opinion.

Mr. Bunyon Opposed to Too Much Vigilance on the Part of Officers.

He Does Not Believe in Policemen "Poking" About Back Entrances.

SOUTH DIVISION.

AT THE ARMORY YESTERDAY MORNING

a large number of people assembled to witness the trials of the saloon-keepers, who were summoned to answer the charge of keeping open their places of business last Sunday. The court-room was crowded with the friends of the defendants, and others, who had dropped in to see how Justice Bunyon would dispose of the cases. Much merriment was anticipated, and the spectators were not disappointed. The Court was in a very good humor, and produced a laugh very frequently by his remarks and charscteristic decisions. The "Major"—a Constable who does the errands for the Court, and collects executions—was constantly called upon to preserve order, a favorable decision to the violators of the Sunday ordinance always eliciting applause. One individual had the temerity to shout "Bully" when the Court dismissed a case. The Court became very indignant thereat, and ordered all the policeman who were standing up to take seats. As every seat was occupied, the mandate could not be obeyed. Among those present were Aldermen Tracey and Culleton, and ex-Alderman Montgomery. The latter, as is well known, is strictly temperate; and, although he did not claim to be such, was probably in Court as a representative of a cold water Ward. Mr. Clyde, of the Law Department, appeared on behalf of the city to prosecute the cases.

THE "WHISKEY CASES."

After the cases on the regular docket had been disposed of, the "whiskey cases" were called, as follows:

The first name shouted out by the clerk was that of John Stutterman, who keeps a tipping house at No. 1241 South Halsted street. The charge was stated to him, and he pleaded "not guilty."

Policeman Fay testified that he saw the door of Stutterman's saloon open on Sunday morning, and asked him if he intended to keep open. He said he did. The officer did not see him sell any liquor at that time, but subsequently he saw men in the saloon drinking what looked like beer, and again asked him if he intended to keep open. He replied that he did, and that he could afford to go down and pay his little fine of $10. In the afternoon he saw the saloon-keeper selling beer, and started, and there was considerable other noise in the place.

Mr. Stutterman acknowledged that he had been notified to close, but the officer didn't tell him that he should close up.

Policeman Hermont saw the saloon open in the evening, and persons drinking beer therein.

Mr. Farrell, the attorney, said his client did not deny that he had sold beer on Sunday.

Sergeant Hood testified that he was the only saloon on Halsted street, in his district, that was open, and the other saloon-keepers complained because Stutterman did not shut his place up. The defendant had "scraped" about doing a big business, and having sold all the beer he had on hand.

The Court—There cannot be any question of it that a great many persons within the past years have been permitted to open their houses, and the municipal corporation have thought proper to allow it; but you have had ample time to have closed your house, and by moral suasion not to open it detrimentally to the interests of the city. There are many persons who thought proper to close their bars, and spoke of their action in so doing. Into their business without knowing it was unlawful. But when a man justifies the act, is determined to act unlawful, and sets the municipal corporation at perfect defiance, then my duty is very plain to shove him and others that the ordinance shall be obeyed, and must be. I shall fine you, because I know that when continuance is the custom, an act almost becomes classical, but when notified that it must be obeyed, it is your duty, and of every one to do so, and by doing so, I fine you $10. [A murmur of disapproval.]

An appeal was taken.

SECOND CASE.

Christ Schell, of No. 264 Cottage Grove avenue, was next arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Policeman Atwell testified that, while passing the place, he had reasons to believe there were persons inside, and he went around to the side door, which was open. He entered the saloon and saw a number of persons sitting down beside beer glasses which contained beer. Schell had been notified to close up. At another time, later in the day, he saw Schell drawing beer into a pitcher and persons drinking it. He (Atwell) was asked to have a drink, but declined. The front door of the saloon was closed. There was no disorder in the house.

Mr. Clyde said it was the evident intention of Schell to violate the ordinance, but he had not done it openly.

The Court—For some purpose unknown to you or me, they are wishing to enforce the ordinance. Although they have kept open, it is the general wish to keep shut. I do not think I should get much fine out of the back of a house to see if the owner has a friend or two within. You are dismissed without costs.

THIRD CASE.

J. Klafurth was the next one called for. Sergeant Hood said the defendant had a grocery with a bar in the corner. He was notified to close, and, because he did not do so, the other grocery proprietors in the neighborhood "growled." The Sergeant did not know that he had sold or given away any liquor.

The case was continued until Friday, defendant's attorney not being present.

FOURTH CASE.

George Dupont was then requested to come forth. His attorney answered for him, and, stating that he wished a jury trial, the hearing was deferred until Friday.

The Court remarked that all must have a fair show.

FIFTH CASE.

Joseph Botto, of No. 635 Archer avenue, pleaded guilty.

Sergeant Hood stated that Botto kept a restaurant, and had said if there was no use of talking about it, he had got to sell on Sunday." The place was open, but was not disorderly.

Mr. Clyde asked the Court to assess the lowest fine.

Mr. Farrell said there were extenuating circumstances, but did not mention them.

The Court—He can sell all he likes, if he will promise not to sell any liquor.

The defendant—I promise.

The Court—Fine him $10 and costs.

SIXTH CASE.

A. Seifer, of No. 625 Twenty-second street, pleaded not guilty.

A policeman testified that he saw men in his saloon drinking beer. The door was closed, but it was opened and he was admitted. There were twenty persons inside drinking beer. He did not see anybody going in or coming out.

Seifer said some one told him the officer wanted to see him, and he opened the door and let him in. He (the officer was looked.

Mr. Clyde wished to call the attention of the Court to a decision of the Supreme Court, which defined what a "tippling house" was. It was not necessary to sell beer.

The Court did not care anything about what the Supreme Court had decided. He was competent to decide what was right, and would do so in his own way.

Mr. Clyde continued. The Supreme Court had passed upon the section of the statute of which the ordinance was a re-enactment, and held that, if a party kept his house open so that the public could pass in and out, it was a violation. If the house was closed so that people could not pass in or out, the law was not violated.

The policeman did not know of any door that was open.

The defendant was sworn, and said he had ten boarders, and that there were three entrances to his house, all of were fastened until night. His boarders came down stairs, and he gave them beer, but he did not let any person from the street come into the saloon.

Mr. Clyde requested that the case be dismissed. [Cries of "Bully."]

The Court—Major, preserve order.

The Major—Order in the Court! Silence!!

SEVENTH CASE.

John Locker, of No. 232 Twenty-second street, also pleaded not guilty.

A policeman passed his place and saw a dim light inside. The front door was locked. He looked in and saw two or three men drinking at the bar.

The Court—A few friends called to see him and took a glass of beer.

Mr. Clyde said the defendant had been in the country, and upon reaching home, went into the saloon and had a glass of beer with a friend.

The Court—It is exceedingly pleasant to find so many persons that wish to comply with the ordinance. [To the defendant.] You having done so, you are dismissed without any costs whatever.

EIGHTH CASE.

Frank Conrad, whose place is on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Eighteenth street, said "not guilty."

A policeman looked into the window and saw two or three beer glasses on the counter. He tried the door, but both were locked, and he could not get in. He did not hear any one pass in or out, but saw from six to ten persons in the saloon.

Conrad said no one but his boarders were inside. The doors were closed all day.

The Court—You are dismissed, sty, without costs.

NINTH CASE.

Fred. W. Maasack, of No. 28 Portland avenue, entered the same plea as the others.

A policeman heard a noise between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and looked around, but couldn't say that it came from the saloon. He went into the yard, and thence through a side door, into the saloon. Everything was quiet, but he saw two or three people playing cards at a table, on which there were beer glasses.

Mr. Clyde claimed that playing cards on Sunday came within the statute, and that defendant was subject to the penalty.

Mr. Farrell said his client did not know that it was contrary to law to play cards on Sunday; he sold no liquor.

The Court (to the defendant.)—Have'n you ashamed of yourself. You should have known better. Instead of allowing people to play cards, you should have gone to church.

Maasack said he sold a little beer and cider, and a glass of pop. There was no beer in pop, and no fine.

The Court—You will understand that you will after a while not be allowed to drink tea. You are fined $1 and costs.

TENTH CASE.

George Eing, of No. 813 South Clark street, pleaded not guilty, although admitting that he kept a side door open. He could not look his boarders out.

A policeman testified that between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he saw a light in the saloon, and heard voices. Looking over the top of the blind, he saw from twenty to twenty-five men inside drinking. He saw a barkey go into the side door with a pitcher, and come out with it full of beer. He entered the saloon through the side door without difficulty, and asked the proprietor if he had not been notified not to sell liquor on Sunday. He replied: "Yes, but these are only friends of mine." He told the officer that he would close up, and ten minutes afterwards about twelve men left the place and the light was turned out.

The Court—This is not an aggravated case. The officer don't know but what he had been to church in the morning and afternoon.

Mr. Clyde remarked that the law stated from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night, the place should not be open.

The Court—It is not a good case. You are discharged upon payment of costs.

ELEVENTH CASE.

Charles Eggerling was arraigned for keeping open the South Side Turner Hall, but, it appearing that he was merely the janitor, and was not responsible for what was done at the hall, as far as selling liquor was concerned, he was discharged.

TWELFTH CASE.

Wolf Reiser, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Twenty-second street and Wentworth avenue, was next called up.

He said he couldn't understand English.

The Court—You will understand it when you are fined.

His plea was "not guilty," adding that his front and side doors were closed, but his gate was open.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution was a citizen named Mat. Schroder. He looked distressed.

The Court then addressed him—You look as if you were drunk.

The Witness—I look that way always.

The Court—I don't want drunken witnesses here.

The Witness—I am not drunk. I never drink anything stronger than cider.

The Court—That is strong enough, if it is old.

A policeman testified that he saw two men drinking soda water in Reiser's saloon. The front door was closed, but the back door was open. He went through the kitchen into the saloon, and was told that he had no business there.

The Court—I question the right of any officer to look over a man's windows or to go around to his back door.

The witness said he drank three glasses of beer in Reiser's place, but he didn't pay for them. He saw others drink there. He went in through the kitchen.

Mr. Clyde contended that the place was open within the meaning of the law.

The Court—In order that I may conform to the law, and want to do right, and obey the voice of the municipal corporation of this city, I shall fine no man. You are dismissed with costs, and don't do it again.

THIRTEENTH CASE.

Daniel Cadigan, of No. 218 South Park avenue, asserted his innocence of the charge of keeping open on Sunday.

A policeman who was passing by the place about noon on Sunday, saw men coming out, and went in himself, and saw a few Germans drinking beer into a pitcher. There was a bottle of Bourbon on the counter.

The Court—How do you know it was "Bourbon?"

The Officer—Looked like it.

The Court—Ah! you put it to your lips; did you taste it?

The Officer—No. I did not see anybody drinking. There were two men present. The front door was shut, but not locked, but was subsequently.

Constable Hartigan testified to having sworn in the defendant, and that he was administered to by the Clerk. The Constable knew Codigan, who was a respectable man and kept a grocery store, with a little bar at the back end. He was obliged to keep open on Sunday, for people wanted groceries. He (the Constable) went there several times, but could not get in.

The Court—Did you go there to get groceries on Sunday? Shame!

The Constable—I had to go at account of sickness.

The Court—He comes within the line of tippling houses. [To the defendant.] Will you promise to close your place up to-morrow? [No day.]

The Defendant—Yes, yer Honor.

The Court—The case is dismissed on payment of costs. [Faint applause.]

FOURTEENTH CASE.

Nicholas Reybert, of No. 338 Archer avenue, was then called for. Two policemen and three citizens were witnesses against him.

A policeman saw people going in and coming out at the front door. He went in, and saw a tremendous crowd around the place the latter part of the day, and men were drinking there. He saw Reybert draw beer from kegs, and beer in pitchers and beer in glasses, from which people were drinking. The defendant was notified to close on Sunday, and said he would. There was a disturbance in the saloon in the evening, and a youth was struck over the head with a glass tube or something.

Mr. Clyde remarked that this was a very plain violation.

The Court—[To the defendant]—You were told by the officer to close your house?

The Defendant—Nein, I shut my door.

The Court—When I find men that say they shall, and do it, I take it upon myself to say they shall. I shall not fine you as heavily as others; but, from the statement made by the officer, you thought proper to defy the law. I fine you $25 and costs.

An appeal was taken.

FIFTEENTH CASE.

The next case was that of Liborius & Gellart, who keep a saloon on the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue. Their plea was, "not guilty."

A policeman testified that there were two entrances to the place. The one to Cottage Grove avenue was closed tight, but the other on Twenty-seventh street was open. He saw a number of men with glasses full of beer in hand drinking. There were two men behind the bar waiting upon them. This was at 10 o'clock in the morning. Afterwards, the front door was opened, and the people went in and out, and closed the door behind them.

A witness named Edwards was sworn.

Mr. Clyde—Do you know the defendant?

The witness—I do not.

The Court—Do you know where his place is?

The Witness—I do not.

Mr. Clyde—Were you in a saloon on the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue last Sunday?

The Witness—I do not.

The Court—Do you know anything?

The Witness—I do not.

The Court—You can retire.

The Witness—I—

The Court—Never mind; we have heard enough from you. [Laughter.] Major, preserve order.

Mr. Seipp, the brewer, was sworn:—He was in the saloon at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Court—Before you went to church?

Mr. Seipp—Before I went to the brewery? I did not see any beer sold there.

The Court—If you had been a worthy citizen you would have taken him to church, and not allowed him to sell beer.

Mr. Housman said he tried to get into the saloon, but could not.

Lawyer Cox represented the defendant, remarked that a society held its meetings on Sunday in a hall over the saloon, and the side-door had to be kept open for their accommodation.

The Court—You ought all to be fined for going into the saloon. If those were nobody to go into the saloons, there wouldn't be any necessity for fining the poor man. I will fine him $10, because the officer swore that the front-door was open.

SIXTEENTH CASE.

Bernard Huck, of No. 161 Cottage Grove avenue, pleaded not guilty.

A policeman testified that his place was open until half past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, but closed in the day time.

The Court—When I find a man that will comply with the ordinance truthfully,—you for instance,—I will give you the privilege of a wrong clock, but in the future from 12 o'clock until 12 o'clock; as your house has been closed by the Mayor and Corporation of this city does not wish to fine you a dollar as long as you comply with the ordinance; therefore, you are dismissed upon the payment of costs. [Faint applause.]

The Court—"Major" preserve order.

SEVENTEENTH CASE.

Martin M. Smith, of No. 223 Cottage Grove avenue, said he kept his back door open for the accommodation of his boarders.

Lawyer Farrell desired to know how a man was going to take care of his boarders if he did not let them go in and out of his house.

The Court—He should have a trap door, as I do. [Laughter.]

The Court—"Major" preserve order.

A policeman said there was a crowd in Smith's place on Sunday, drinking beer. The front door was locked, but he went into the saloon through the back door.

Mr. Clyde remarked that he was not prosecuting vindictively. He did not care if a man had boarders; if he kept his bar open and sold liquor he violated the law.

The Court—This ordinance has been obsolete for a large period of time, and a man cannot be run suddenly with the ordinance and not sell liquor—[To the defendant]—will you promise not to sell any more on Sunday?

The Defendant—[with hand on his right breast]—I do.

The Court—If you come before me again I will impose the highest penalty. You are dismissed with costs; don't do it again. [Applause.]

EIGHTEENTH CASE.

John Richardson, proprietor of the Cottage Grove House, was arraigned.

A policeman passed the hotel at 9 o'clock Sunday morning and saw men at the bar drinking some kind of liquor. He didn't know what kind it was, because he didn't taste it. He saw no one drinking during the daytime.

Colonel Sheppard, the barkeeper, swore that the saloon was closed all day.

Another policeman testified that the doors were open, but he saw no one take a drink. He saw a card game charge at the bar.

The barkeeper withdrew. The money for meals was taken at the bar. The office was in the house.

The Court—Do you intend to sell liquor on Sunday?

Mr. Richardson—No.

The Court—You are dismissed upon the payment of costs.

NINETEENTH CASE.

Paul Kleiner, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Douglas place, pleaded guilty.

A policeman saw men go into the saloon, and followed them up through the yard, and the back door, and saw one of them drink a glass of beer.

The Court—I have been through that yard myself! Mr. Kleiner is like a good many other people. He will comply with the city ordinance, and having done so, is dismissed upon the payment of costs.

TWENTIETH CASE.

Hatch Schubert's was the next and last case called. His saloon is on the southeast corner of Clark and Jackson streets. His plea was not guilty.

Policeman Shanley saw several "gangs" of men going into the place,—the front door being open. He went to the door and saw some one inside drinking; he could not tell what, but it looked like beer.

The Court (sarcastically, to the officer, whose countenance denotes that he is not a member of a temperance lodge)—You are not in the habit of drinking liquor, sir, of course, don't know the difference between beer and cider?

The Officer—I do not drink.

Mr. Cudd—This is a plain violation, and it is not a boarding house.

The Court—Fine of $10 and costs.

The Clerk—That is all, your Honor.

The Court—Adjourn the Court "Major."

The "Major"—The Court is adjourned.

THE ROOM CLEARED.

In five minutes the court-room was deserted.

Jury trials having been demanded by the persons named below, their cases were postponed until next Friday: George Dupont, Clark street, near Polk; J. Klafurth, No. 660 Archer avenue; R. Gundort, No. 14 South Clark street; Fred. Becker, No. 850 Fifth avenue; Cris. Backner, No. 860 Fifth avenue; S. H. Weinberg, No. 390 South Clark street.

WEST DIVISION.

CASES BEFORE JUSTICE SCULLY.

A number of cases of violation of the Sunday law came up yesterday at the West Side Court before Justice Scully. Many of the defendants, including Zenischek, under the Briggs House, took a change of venue to the liberal Bunyon, while a few obtained a continuance.

THE FIRST CASE

which came to trial was that of Simon and Lewis Hartmann, No. 97 West Twelfth street, Messrs. Yocke and George Miller for the defence, and Mr. Clyde for the city. The plea was "Not guilty." The officer testified that the front door was open. He told the defendant it was illegal, and he replied to "Go ahead and warrant him." The door was wide open, and he saw a person standing there. He saw no one drink. The front part of the house was a wholesale establishment. He did not know whether liquor was retailed there, and did not know whether he had any license. He believed there was a retail establishment in the same building, but did not know who kept it. It was partitioned off from the wholesale establishment. Whether the door was open between them he could not say. The front door served for both.

The defendant swore they kept an exclusively wholesale establishment, and retailed no liquor. He did not keep the saloon in the rear. His front door was open. The door between the two establishments was closed. He was at his store Sunday simply to post books.

The case was dismissed.

THE NEXT CASE

was August Mascher, No. 149 West Randolph street, who stated that when a man came to take board he had to give him a drink of beer to close the bargain. If he did not do it he would close his boarding-house. On Sunday at dinner, he gave his boarders beer or coffee, as they wanted. The bar, at which he sold very little, was for the accommodation of the boarders, and the bar-room was the sitting-room for his boarders.

The Justice read a decision of the Supreme Court against the defendant, and suggested to him to shut up his bar Sundays, and then his boarders could sit there, and he would then ask the Mayor to refund the fine.

The defendant said he was not aware of the law.

The case was continued a week, to see whether he shut up his bar Sunday, and he was informed the officers would look after him.

JACOB MOHR,

of Vorwarts Turner Hall, on Twelfth street, plead "Not guilty." Mr. Yocke moved to dismiss the case on account of defective summons, since it should have been served on the corporation—the Turn-Gemeinde.

The case was dismissed.

ANDREW WEIS,

No. 13 Meaghar street, plead "Not guilty." The officer looked in through the window, and saw men standing at the bar. He saw no glasses. The defendant was behind the bar. He saw no one go in or out. That was 10 o'clock at night. He could not see through the door, and did not try to open it. The officer with him went in at the side door. He knocked, and it was opened. He saw no drinking. The side door was shut. The other officer said the front door was locked. He went to the side door, was let in, and found the defendant with him ten more boarders, and he could not help giving them a drink. One of the men went in the kitchen, and the other up stairs. The defendant saw him through the glass and opened the side door, and told him he would not sell on Sunday. He believed the defendant told him he thought he was a man after liquor, but he would not give him any. He saw the men have small glasses with something in them that looked red-dish; what it was he could not say.

F. A. Hoffmann, Jr., for the defence, moved to dismiss the case on account of lack of testimony. The motion was overruled.

The defendant swore he kept a boarding-house and saloon, with twenty-two boarders. The policeman knocked at the doors, both of which were shut up. He asked what the matter was. The man said he wanted to get in. He said he could not. Afraid that the glass would be broken, he went and opened the door, and told the policemen they had no business to come in, for everything was shut up. They insisted on coming in, for they were policemen. He sold nothing that Sunday, and gave nothing. He could prove by twenty-two boarders he was out of lager Saturday night. The two men there boarded with him.

The Justice said the defendant kept his doors locked and curtains drawn. Yet a house might be kept open for all that, men being let in when they knocked. There was no evidence of that, however. A man could sit in his own saloon. The defendant swore he sold no liquor, and the testimony that he did was very weak.

AUGUST RIZZIO,

No. 267 Milwaukee avenue, plead not guilty. Sergeant Douglass said he had kept open Sunday. He had a restaurant and saloon. A neighboring saloon-keeper had asked if he could not open, since Rizzio was selling cider and lemonade with "things" in them. He and his wife were mixing drinks and selling oysters. The Sergeant looked at this across the street. The "things" put in the cider was understood to be whiskey. The doors were wide open, and the saloon full. What he saw poured out looked like lemonade, with "a stick in it." There was a keg at the end of the counter, and something was drawn out of it. It was kept open till after 7, and then open only to those who knocked.

The defendant said he opened about 9, and a man told him he could sell pie and oysters, lemonade and pop.

An officer, who had been in the place, saw four glasses there, which looked like cider,—it was red. Another officer saw the defendant make lemonade, and draw something from a keg and turned the drink into a quart measure. The bar looked just the same as it did week days, with bottles on it,—at least 200 on the shelves.

The defendant had seen a Kinzie street restaurant open, and they had told him there was no harm in selling pie, etc. So he opened, and sold candy and such things, but no intoxicating liquor,—only pop and cider. He got the water for the lemonade in his quart measure.

The prosecution insisted that the bar was open where liquors were usually kept.

The Justice said it made no difference whether any was sold, and fined the defendant $15 and costs.

WILLIAM RUEHL,

corner Canal and Maxwell streets, plead "Not guilty." The officer saw people going in and out the side door. The front door was closed, and curtains down. He saw none drunk. He did not know the side door led into the saloon. The defendant lived there, and the side door led to his rooms.

The defendant was discharged.

JAMES KNUBSEN,

No. 101 Milwaukee avenue, plead not guilty. The officer swore he had seen beer drawn and cards played the side door being open. The man was fined $100.

CHRISTIAN REINER,

on Union street, plead not guilty. The testimony was that the side door was open Sunday morning. The front door was closed and curtains down. People walked in and out the side door. What it opened into he did not know. He saw three or four go in. The men he saw were all sober. He saw no selling and giving away of liquor. The Sergeant, on that statement, had made out the summons.

The Justice told the officer there should have been no summons served in such a case. The law was not intended to oblige innocent men to spend a day in Court and employ counsel. When an officer saw no violation of the ordinance, he should make no complaint. A man could sit in his own saloon, so long as it was closed.

The prosecution said it was evidently no case, and it was dismissed.

JAMES SEIBERT,

No. 195 Blue Island avenue, plead not guilty. The testimony was that the door was open and people going in and out. He looked in at the front door and saw two or three persons sitting inside, but saw no liquor sold at all. It was a boarding-house place. He saw no signs of drinking. The door was not locked, but was shut.

The counsel for the defence insisted that in this case of a large boarding-house, with only one entrance, the law did not require them to themselves up Sunday, and that there must be evidence of the sale of liquor to justify a conviction.

The Justice said that all that was necessary to prove was the shutting upon, referring to the decision of the Supreme Court.

The defence proposed to prove that nothing was sold, and only boarders went in and out, there being but one entrance.

The prosecution suggested the man had better have another entrance.

The Justice said if none but boarders were let in, the saloon could not be looked on as open to the public.

The defendant had about forty boarders. He sold no liquor that day. Sometimes a man came in and asked for liquor, but he gave him none. His fence was shut, and the window curtains down. He had been in the habit of not selling liquors on Sunday. There was no liquor at all behind the bar.

General Stiles said that all that was necessary was something to indicate to the public that the saloon was not open to them.

The prosecution argued that a person keeping a boarding-house and saloon should, under any circumstances, close the saloon. In this case, the keeper should make another entrance. The defendant did not, however, mean to violate the law.

The Justice called attention to the fact that there were no liquors in the bar. He dismissed the case; he was willing to enforce the ordinance, but not to stretch it.

MICHAEL LAFLAMER,

of No. 40 Blue Island avenue, plead "not guilty." The officer saw a barber's shop in front and a bar in the rear. The bar was there, but he saw nobody selling, and he saw no one drinking, and no one drunk, and no lager-beer. The defendant was sitting in a chair.

The defendant swore he sold nothing, and shut the shop up as soon as the barber was through. The bar was closed and he himself down-town.

He was fined $10.

LOUIS F. DIEHL,

of No. 208 Blue Island avenue, plead "not guilty." The testimony was that people went in and out the door. The door was open, and he went in, but saw no liquor at all. The defendant, who kept a boarding-house there, was in the saloon. He had told the officer he had no liquor in the bar. Another officer testified he boarded there, and that the defendant told him he had taken everything out of the bar. That day he saw nothing in the bar and no strangers there. He had asked the officer about the matter, and the officer told him he could let his boarders out and in.

The defendant sold no liquor; had his blinds down and sat by the door as strangers could not get in. He had left nothing in the bar.

The case was dismissed.

C. P. TRENDELL,

on Canal street, plead "not guilty." The testimony was that the defendant kept a saloon and boarding-house. The front door was locked. People walked in and out of the side door. He knew nothing about anything. That side door had up stairs.

The Justice told him not to report such cases. They might as well arrest a man for walking in front of a saloon. The case was dismissed.

LOUIS SCHOENING,

on Canal street, plead "not guilty." The side door was open, and the officer went and found beer being sold to two men. He asked the defendant why he did it, and defendant said he had not been told not to. He went by again and found people in the saloon but no beer. The man kept a boarding-house as well as saloon. It might have been sarsaparilla the men had.

The defendant had about forty-five boarders. When the officer was in one of his boarders had some soda with sarsaparilla in it. He sold no liquor that day, and locked his door and let no one in the saloon. The side door was shut. The boarders here were able to go up stairs without going through the saloon.

The defendant was fined $10.

DENNIS COLLINS,

on Fourth street, plead "not guilty." The witness had seen people coming out of his place with pitchers and pails. He looked at the pitcher one child had and it had beer in it. He afterwards went in the saloon, bought a glass of ale and drank it. A gentleman drank some whiskey, and a lady got a pitcher of ale. Then Mr. Collins told the officer he had not been notified, and knew of no law against selling Sunday. He stood near by the place about twenty-five minutes, and he tasted the contents of three pitchers.

The defendant said he gave the officer no liquor, and was not about the bar when he was there. There was liquor sold at his bar, but he got no notice to stop on Sunday. He could not swear that there was any law on the subject. His front door was shut, and curtains down.

The counsel for the defense argued that the law had been a dead letter and, therefore the man should have had a judicial notice to shut up. A newspaper notice was not judicial.

The defendant was fined $25.

CHARLES BOTTE,

on West Madison street, also plead not guilty. The testimony was, his saloon was open, and beer sold.

He defended himself in some unknown tongue.

He was fined $25.

MRS. WILLIAM KAISER,

an old lady, was discharged for reason of defective summons, her husband being the owner of the saloon.

MRS. PATRICK CARNERRY

same next. The officer testified he saw men sitting at a table in her saloon, and drinking something which looked like beer. The door was locked, and he looked through the window.

The defendant, being a widow with three small children, who kept a few boarders and a small saloon, wept a little, and had her case continued to see whether she shut up on Sunday.

EDWARD HITZEMONS

was next called up. It was testified that he kept a saloon at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. His curtains were down, the door ajar, and some men standing at the bar-but not drinking. After that, witness saw one more person go in. The others came out. That was half-past 12 Saturday night.

The defence produced the officer who travelled the beat, and who swore the place was closed all Sunday. It was also insisted that now the Court House bell was gone, it was hard to tell when it was midnight. Dismissed on payment of costs.

HENRY SCHULTZ,

No. 14 South Halsted street, pleaded "not guilty." The testimony was that two men went in and came out, and a woman shut the door after them. Witness looked in through the windows, but could not see the bar.

The case was dismissed.

JOHN EHRHARDT,

In the case of John Ehrhardt, No. 401 Blue Island avenue, it was sworn that a light was seen in the saloon. The front door was unlocked, and he walked in, and three people were in there with beer, sitting down. One man was also standing at the bar. He did not think the men were drinking sarsaparilla, for the drink had foam upon it. Everything was quiet around there.

The defence asked that since this place had been orderly, and the curtains down, and door closed, that the defendant be let off. His saloon was far down Blue Island avenue, and he knew nothing of the intention to enforce the law. The defendant promised to keep shut up on Sundays, and was fined $10—the Justice stating that he had no discretion.

JOHN FILBEAU,

of Canal street, was charged with having his side door open, and people inside the saloon, but no drinking. The defendant said it was a boarding house. The front door was shut.

Owing to the good character of the defendant, the case was continued till Thursday, to see if he behaved himself.

The defendant was advised to take the liquor from his bar, and he wanted to know whether he should remove the empty bottles.

ALEX. CLARK,

In the case of Alexander Clark, No. 199 Chicago avenue, it was testified that the front door was half open, that beer was sold by the quart, etc., and that the saloon was filled with people.

Judgment was given for $

HENRY KOELMAN,

of 362 Chicago avenue, had people going in and out, bringing pails of beer with them. The doors were shut, but not locked. The curtains were down, so he could not see into the saloon. A young man swore his father sent him to the saloon for beer, and he went in and drew it himself. He saw no one there, and did not pay for what he took. The defendant said he went out to Harlem Sunday, and his door and blinds were closed. What the policeman saw were people going to the water-closet. He sold nothing. An Irishman offered him fifty cents for a drink, but he refused, and the went to a drug store and got it. He let nobody have anything.

The Justice found the case the most perplexing he had had, but dismissed it.

CHARLES F. CARDWELL,

of No. 19 Seward street, it was sworn, had card playing, and beer-drinking in his saloon. The door was locked, but he looked through the windows.

Fined, $100.

JOHN GRIELEY,

it was sworn, had people sitting in his saloon, but not drinking anything. The door was closed, and the shutters down, and he refused to sell.

He was fined $10.

At 5 o'clock the Court adjourned.

NORTH DIVISION.

CASES BEFORE JUSTICE KAUFFMAN.

Justice Kauffman yesterday morning sat in the Dearborn street (North Division) Police Court, with a sense of awful responsibility. A number of alleged violations of the Sunday law were to come up before him, and his decisions in the several cases were to establish precedents whose logical consequences it was impossible to estimate beforehand. Hence the learned Justice cleared his throat with visible emotion but without any provocation, so far as an outsider could determine. There were thirty-two names of the docket of alleged violators of the Sunday ordinance, and among them was that of Mr. Justice Kauffman's ally, Ald. John McCaffrey. This was hard, but with the air of a Brutus, the learned Judge determined not to shrink from his duty, be the consequences never so painful.

General Stiles, City Attorney, was also present to prosecute in behalf of the authorities.

The testimony of the witnesses was in the main not sufficient to obtain a conviction. In some cases officers testified to having seen men disappear into saloons by back entrances, and then reappear. They could not certainly state whether they went in for beer, or seltzer, or pop, or cigars, or private conversation. Several of these establishments were run in connection with boarding houses, and the officers could not determine whether drinkables were sold there or not. The City Attorney admitted that there was no case against such men, and they were consequently discharged without fine or costs.

Half a dozen others were arraigned who had clearly had their saloons open and were retailing fluids. To this the officers would swear in the most unhesitating language. But whether the fluids were whiskey, beer, cider, seltzer, or merely harmless pop, they could not affirm. In all human probability it was beer, and so thought Mr. Justice Kauffman, but the cases were not proven, and the Justice was compelled to compromise by discharging the prisoners on payment of costs.

Several of the saloon-keepers plead guilty of a violation of the section, and were fined $10 each. Among these was the Justice's municipal friend, Ald. McCaffrey. But he was unwilling to pay the fine like the vulgar crowd, and appealed the case. His example was followed by several other North Side saloon-keepers who are supported by the Personal Liberty League, to appeal to Chicago decisions to the Supreme Court if necessary.

By yesterday's proceedings the city pocketed from the North Division only $50 in fines, and about an equal amount in costs.

The following prisoners were discharged on payment of costs: F. Bensinger, Robert Seymour, Gottlieb Boger, Frank Smith, John Schunke, Christ Caprets, Phillip Mellinge, John Grassberg, F. Fahning, Jacob Voltman, John Hansworth, Andrew Zeis, James Brackendorf, M. Miller, Gust Hentschel, E. P. Ederer, J. C. Bauer, and George Raymond.

The following were discharged without penalty: Joseph Mock, H. Heine, Charles Nuttz, Mike Loeb, Christ Zasber.

The following persons were fined $10 and costs: William Butt, John Bartge, Henry Voss, Anton Lamotta, John K. Miller. These men paid their fines.

The following were fined $10, and appealed the case: M. Guttenstein, Lawrence Madarn, Austin Gibbons, and Ald. John McCaffrey.

Fifty Per Cent Saved.

No power is so costly as that of human muscle, and 50 per cent of the power required to run a sewing machine may be saved by using the "light-running Domestic." It makes the lock stitch with the least and most simple machinery of any shuttle sewing machine. It, therefore, wears less than any other, and combines with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running great quietness of operation, with a wonderful range of work. It is the "Domestic" you want. Don't fail to examine it before you buy. Office at No. 14 State street.

International Insurance Company.

The advisability of insuring in a reliable company need hardly be impressed upon a Chicago mind. The International Insurance Company of New York paid its Chicago losses promptly, and its assets amount to $1,000,000. Messrs. A. Southwick & Co. are the agents for Chicago and vicinity. They have opened a new and handsome office in Bryan Block, No. 105 LaSalle street, and are prepared to attend to all business in that line. Policies are issued on short notice and at reasonable rates. Persons desiring insurance are invited to call.

New Jewelry.

Goodrich & Kirby, jewellers, No. 203 West Madison Madison street, have received their Fall stock, which the public are invited to inspect. There are all kinds of watches, chains, rings, jewels, &c., comprising a great variety. Persons wishing to make presents during the holiday season, and gentlemen contemplating matrimony and desiring the necessary golden circlet, should call. Great pleasure is taken in showing goods, and the prices are as reasonable as anywhere else.

Unusual Attractions.

Great attractions in velvet and cloth cloaks in every style; something new every day; cloaks at all prices. We shall continue selling an elegant 75th Lyons velvet at $12 per yard. The best stock of thread, yak, and guipure laces in the city; also, gimps, fringes, and ornaments to be had by the dozen. Elegant new styles in millinery goods just received by Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 203 State street. A good water-proof cloak for $4.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts

for culinary use are the best.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The Utica *Observer* says that Canal Superintendent Parks gives out to the employees under his supervision that he has been called on for a tax of $260 to support the Grant cause, and that they must make up the amount. Lock-tenders, scow-hands, and laborers have been assessed $10 and $5 each, which they must pay from their hard earnings or be turned adrift.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. W. DOANE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, TOWLE & ROPER, at the old stand, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

J. W. DOANE,
P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A special copartnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery trade in the city of Chicago, Ill.

The style of the firm is TOWLE & ROPER, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of January, A. D. 1875.

The general partners are P. J. Towle and John Roper. The special partner is J. W. Doane, who has contributed the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock.

P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER,
J. W. DOANE, Special.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, under the firm name of J. W. DOANE & CO., for the purpose of importing Coffee, Tea, and other goods connected with the Grocery Trade, direct to Chicago.

J. W. DOANE,
A. E. GOODRICH,
SPARROW M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Oct. 16, 1872.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR
Given in extracting Teeth. No Pain; no Danger.

Extracting Teeth, each $50
Artificial Teeth, very best ..... $2 to $3
Gold Fillings ..... 50 to 75
Silver Fillings ..... $1 to $
Teeth extracted and new ones immediately replaced. Best of city references.

LADIES' GOODS.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S Retail,
328 and 330 West Madison-st.,
Will exhibit,
on Monday, Oct. 28,
a full line of Mourning Goods,
just opened, in
Drap d'Ete, Drap d'Alma,
Drap Russe, Biaritz Cloth,
Henrietta Cloth, Empress Cloth,
Cachemires, Merinos, Tamise,
Aur

SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.

The Lager-Beer Riot of 1855 --A Useful Bit of History.

Mayor Boone and His Troubles---General Dick Swift Cuts a Central Figure.

The City Under Martial Law--Cannon in the Streets--The Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

History is philosophy teaching by example. Charts are made to show where rocks have been found, oftentimes by going ashore on them. The burned child dreads the fire. We scorn to give credit for any of this wisdom, for no one will believe it original. The invention is not ours. Old Mother Eve bit it out of the first apple. Humanity gets forward, carrying with it the lessons of human mistakes. Where it tries to travel unincumbered by such hand-baggage, it is only accumulating the freight-list for somebody else. And generally humanity makes such information useful, and saves to itself many a broken shin and stubbed toe by noting the footsteps of others. The only exceptions we are aware of are the, we believe injurious, statement that geese always stumble over the same stone, and (here our doubt flashes into certainty) the Hitchen-girls who are always getting up funerals with cookstoves and kerosene. So let us to a page of history of seventeen years ago, the Lager-Beer Riot, which, we confidently hope and fervently trust, may seventeen years hence be an undimmed and unmated example of how easy it is to start a large conflagration with kindling material. And how even a monkey with a match may fire a powder-magazine.

It was in the midst of the peaceful administration of Mayor Boone. The prairies that clasp the city came considerably nearer to the centre than now, and the Stain street omnibuses to the Southern Hotel on Twelfth street, and the half-hourly line that penetrated the remoteness of West Madison street as far as Bull's Head stock-yards, were our only street vehicles. The old blue brick Sherman House still hung its shabby balconies over the sidewalks of Randolph and Clark streets. The old Tribune was giving its readers its broad pages from the low brick building opposite, and among the lookers-on in that day's doings was a Cleveland man who arrived at the Tremont House that morning, with a view of buying THE TRIBUNE for himself and his associates. The present Mayor of the city can probably review with interest his sensations as he surveyed from the top of some shoe-boxes on Clark street the exciting liveliness of street-scenes in the city of its proposed adoption. Perhaps his purchase was hastened by the suggestion so gained that Chicago was a wideawake place for home news. Messrs. Scripps, Brooe & Spears were issuing the *Daily Democratic Press* from Dr. Brainard's Block, a little farther north. The new Court House, with the pepper-castor and inverted saucers that crowned it, was just coming to be a trite subject of admiration, and the citizens were just beginning to wonder, after all, if it quite equalled the Parthenon. On the opposite side of the Court House Square to the Sherman House, was Washington street, a quiet suburban thoroughfare, filled with church-goers on Sunday. The Baptist brethren were very proud of their brand-new church-structure, where now the stately Chamber of Commerce. Good Doctor Curtis was preaching in the First Presbyterians on the site of the present village structure of William B. Johnston. The Unitarians, and Methodists, and Universalists, were all worshiping and praying on Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. Doctor John Evans' and Doctor Hamill's residences were snugly ensconced under the eaves of these sanctuaries. East of Dearborn street, Washington was an extent of green gardens and modest cottages. John B. Rice lived in a wide door-yard on the site of the Opera House, and Jerry Price had just died in a little cottage in a closed garden where now stands Portland Block. The wooden structure of Plymouth Church confronted the terminus of Dearborn street on Madison, and Rector Swope was preaching in the wooden edifice of Trinity Church, just over the way, diagonally opposite the present TRIBUNE office. Mayor Boone domiciled in his neat frame residence on State street, near Madison, and his meditations were doubtless bucolic as he looked over the lawns and cabbage-gardens of his neighbors. And this was only seventeen years ago.

Upon this pastoral community, that filled all the streets leading prairieward, night and morning, with their lowing kine, which came back full-uddered at nightfall up the leafy avenues, an easy journey to and from bountiful pasture, suddenly rose the wrinkled front of grim-visaged war, and out of the events of the next two days the Lager-Beer Riot was made records as an item in the page of our local history. We turn it over to-day for the lesson is one every citizen can take home to himself, and tell it to his children at his knee, if he chooses. But he will do better if he slips round the corner and tells it to any collection of hot-headed men. Reap the dear little boys and girls on the Fables of Æsop. We sometimes think there is too much capsicum chopped into the children's modern literary feed. We are not to be betrayed into a long story. It is not necessary to go too far back into the quarry and talk geology. We are lifting a few blocks of history from the street where our citizens found them on that eventful sunny Saturday, April 21, 1855. A question of the enforcement of license-regulations against saloons was agitating community, and was before the Courts for infringement of the law. It does not matter as to the details. They were not novel, and have not expired by limitations. Judge Henry L. Bucker and many of these cases before him in the old Court House. The trials were quietly proceeding. Nobody dreamed of disturbance or disturbing. It always needs some firebrand of a fellow to incite defiance of the law. The idea never strikes the mass as a whole. They always resort to the better method of waiting for the citizens to remedy the ballot-box, and all excitement is worked off in ward-meetings and speech-making. And thus goes forward steadily the ship that holds all our destinies, now one way the helm, now another, the traverse working, now here, now there, but we get onward, and all the while the hull is staunch below, and the rigging sound above. And here is where the trouble comes in, when some bloodthirsty or angry tar-bans fellow seeks to scuttle the ship and fire the magazine because he cannot have his own way among the cook's stew-pans.

Now the mild scout of Mayor Boone had been most very much in these days by the cantankerous performances of Alderman Larue, one of those obstinate ancestors fired the Sphinx with the desire to get oased, or to get his itch for fame, he really was always doing it; will continue to do it to the end of time. Alderman Larue's action was severely exercised by the troubles and trials of the saloon-keepers, and sat up nights over the subject, until it became a mania with him. His remedy for the wrongs inflicted by the Courts was the sublime and overawing power of the masses. He couldn't think of a better thing to do than waking up all the contestants in a solid phalanx and making the image of Justice, who is always depicted, you know, take off her blinders, and let the lady with the scales and the sword the people in their power and their sight. So he went out his shoes and the small hours of the night, neglected his business as an auctioneer, and made himself a John the Baptist among the citizens of North Clark and Wells streets, telling of their kingdom was at hand.

If you will imagine yourself a resident of a foreign city, your adopted home, with all your wide avenues of ready speech and a familiar tongue all about you cut off, you will better see how it is that the buying of an unknown ass might, under such circumstances, pass with you for a lion's roar, unless you knew the animal. There are no more solid and true citizens, more honest and earnest in all the interests of community, than the Germans. They only suffer, and general community suffers, by the restricted channels of intercourse with them, which sometimes degenerate into extremely foul brass mouth-pieces. So Alderman Larue knew his horn and all the echoes rang. But echo was silent the next day, or only murmured back sentimentally the mutterings of angry men, when that fatal Saturday morning saw the east side of the Court House Square filled with Aldermen Larue's invited breakfast-party. None were openly armed. No one came for massacre or mischief. They had simply come down to oversawe the law and its processes by their presence. To do him justice, this was all that Alderman Larue intended. But there they were, swarming up the steps into Judge Rucker's little court-room, which had the requisite capacity for a Bible class. The room was filled in an instant like a sardine-box. Then the vestibules were packed. Then the front steps. Then Mayor Boone's gold spectacles looked wonderment, merging into alarm, upon several acres of humanity that thronged the whole front of the Court House Square. This excellent medicine-man knew that here was congestion, yes, congestion of the brain, with all its symptoms of sluggish now, but ready to flash into fever. The writer passed freely among the mass. There was no outbreak; not a raising the pression of wrath or threat was heard. They were simply following the bad advice to come out in numbers and oversawe justice. But there were dangerous elements at work. The drums were dropping their rat-tat-tat on high-strung nerves of men who are naturally soldiers. They saw a common purpose in one another's eyes, and a spark was all that was needed to send fire through the whole mass. It came. The intense pressure of the mass clogged the entire business of the Court House, and the police were not to clear first the Court House and then the square. This was done by Captain Luther Nichols and a squad of policemen. It is in proof of the temper of the concourse up to this time that it was done with no outbreak or resort to violence. Once without the square, officers were placed at all the entrances, and order seemed restored, but Clark street became a dense, compact mass of humanity. At this point the writer is forced to borrow testimony from no one, for he stood beside Captain Nichols, at the northeast angle of the square, when a burly fellow, a little the worse for drink, attempted to force an entrance. Captain Nichols had a lithe cane, which he held with both hands across the breast of the man as he pressed forward. "You cannot go in," "I will,——regulars, a scuffle, and the battle had begun. Intending to secure, as well as preserve himself for, a perfectly impartial account of the fray, the writer suddenly selected a more suitable point of view. Now, community, we care not where they live, on Milwaukee avenue or Michigan avenue, is interested, when a fight begins with the police, that the latter shall fight well. God forbid the day shall ever come that the Chicago policemen shall ever be beaten in a square hand-to-hand contest. They are the guardians of our peace, and rough and violent men must understand that there must be but one result, when the locust is raised, and the slow revolver comes from its sheath. So on this day, and in this fray, happily, the police won the laurels. The battle was a short one, a rough and tumble of angry men and fierce men, a haggling shower of curses, a bang of drums, and then the destruction of the instruments of the trombone man went to the wall with a flattened tube of old brass in his hand; the drummer crawled out of the melee with two empty drum-heads and one uncaptured stick. The more violent of the assailants of the police, to the number of eighteen, were captured and taken to the jail beneath the Court House, and the rank and file sped swiftly away. Alderman Larue's white coat had been the oriflamme of the fray, darting here and there, we honestly believe, with the intention of stopping the fight. Finally he climbed to the top of a hack, whose frantic horses were beset with struggling combatants, and from that coign of vantage lifted up his voice. "My friends——" He said no more, for he was pulled down by the coat-tails, and, as a too prominent inciter of that day's mischief, was locked up. At noon order once more reigned, and the mob was gone. But they went with threats. They carried fire as they ran, like Samson's foxes. Early in the afternoon exciting news came from the saloons of North Clark and North Wells streets. They were coming back, coming armed, coming in force to release their friends from jail. And, when a rally of scowling armed men actually appeared on the north approach to Clark street bridge, and stood there, waiting for reinforcements, that meant business. The whole small police force of the city and Sheriff Cyrus P. Bradley and his officers were massed about the Court House approaches, but no more formal preparations could be made before up Clark street from the river came the armed rush, silent, without cries, stern-eyed, variously armed. The whole number could not have been more than 200, the fowling-piece being the weapon carried by most of the men. Clark street and Randolph street by this time were packed with a crowd mostly of curious lookers-on, but interspersed among these were hearers of a variation of improvised weapons. Butchers' cleavers, stout walnut cart-spokes tipped with thimble-skeins, iron bars, heavy hammers, were among the spoils left on that second field of battle. They came on, the armed squad from the North Side, and the firing began when they reached the northeast angle of the Court House. Up to the instant when the gun-shots were heard, very few lookers-on supposed there would be firing. There were twenty spectators to one rioter, and the mass was compact. It scattered suddenly. Men ran in all directions, and for a few minutes there was a very good imitation of dire battle. It is wonderful—it always is on such occasions—how few of these flying bullets hit anybody. Witness the thick platoons exposed to the leaden rain of the battle-field. The police were again victorious; this time signally. More arrests were made. Officer G. W. Hunt lost an arm, and his assailant his life, for the next instant he was stirred to run. Such is the second story of an adjoining office a vagrant bullet cut open the scalp of J. H. Rees. There were many broken heads, many persons roughly handled, more arrests, and again the repulsed assailants retreated to the North Side.

Now, War having arrived, Rumors of War (you know they travel together in Scripture) got out the winged steeds and went all over the city, and Saturday night's mass meeting was the result and decree. Mayor Boone had something on his hands not ordinarily set down among the functions of the Mayoralty. The military age was not upon us. Our boys had not leaped from buggies to go off on tumbrils, nor changed the cavacole of avenue equestrianism for the cavalry dash straight among the enemy's guns. They never dreamed of doing it. Everybody believed all that sort of thing had been handed over to the Harry Lorrequers and Hector O'Halloran of romance. The eventful decade on both continents from Sumter to Sedan has told that humanity is much the same in all the ages. Notwithstanding this slumbering military fire among us, we had, seventeen years ago, General Dick Swift, whose white horse gleams on us out of that past like Don Roderick's steed Orelia, of Spanish legend; Colonel Shirley, whose portly and peaceful form has long since laid aside for the low limitations. Judge Henry L. Bucker and many of these cases before him in the old Court House. The trials were quietly proceeding. Nobody dreamed of disturbance or disturbing. It always needs some firebrand of a fellow to incite defiance of the law. The idea never strikes the mass as a whole. They always resort to the better method of waiting for the citizens to remedy the ballot-box, and all excitement is worked off in ward-meetings and speech-making. And thus goes forward steadily the ship that holds all our destinies, now one way the helm, now another, the traverse working, now here, now there, but we get onward, and all the while the hull is staunch below, and the rigging sound above. And here is where the trouble comes in, when some bloodthirsty or angry tar-bans fellow seeks to scuttle the ship and fire the magazine because he cannot have his own way among the cook's stew-pans.

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DEATH.

The King of Terrors Discrowned.

Smoothness and Serenity of the Downward Path.

Dying Glances Directed Backward, Not Forward.

In the *Galaxy* for November, Junius Henri Browne has an essay entitled "The King of Terrors Discrowned," in which he endeavors to show that the process of dying is usually unattended by the degree of pain with which it is almost universally credited.

"Had I the strength to write," said the famous physician William Hunter in his last moments, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "I had thought dying to be more difficult," exclaimed Louis XIV. with his latest breath. Montaigne, having met with an accident which it was supposed had proved fatal, said, upon restoration to consciousness, "I thought that life hung only on my lips, and I closed my eyes to help me in expelling it; and I had a sincere pleasure in the belief that I was passing away." Babelais jaughingly declared when he knew he had but a few minutes to live, "This is the best joke that has ever been played upon me."

Deaths from violence, generally considered far more painful than those from illness, are often easy, sometimes pleasant. Subtle poisons (strychnine and bichloride of mercury are exceptions), such as opium and hydrocyanic acid, act directly on the nerves, produce stupor, and the victim passes peacefully into insensibility and oblivion. Drowning, which would seem to be attended with anguish, is known by persons who have been rescued from the very jaws of death to be accompanied with sensations not disagreeable, after the brief struggling has passed. Recent times during boyhood I had this semi-drowning experience, and as soon as the instinctive struggle for life, and the pain caused by swallowing water were over, I felt much more comfortable than I have ever felt on land. The sensations I then enjoyed were really delightful, like those which follow the taking of laudanum or the smoking of opium,—dreamily soft, delicious through perfect repose. No man well understand the poor devils are driven out of the water have been made angry by their preservation, having been snatched from the only condition of comfort they had ever known.

I have talked with persons who have been poisoned, or who have poisoned themselves, and who may be said to have died, inasmuch as they had fully decided and expected to die. They very rarely suffered in body or in mind, and they lost their senses gradually as when laying their head upon the pillow at night. Whatever pain they had was not in going from, but in coming back to life, which would make it seem that the arrow-heads directing to death wound only those anxious to return. We have on record the ante-mortem diaries of men who, having swallowed poison with the deliberate purpose of suicide, had wished to leave a record of the effect upon themselves of the conscious approach of death. Most of these writers show the surprise of the writers at the total absence of pain, where fear or pain commonly believed to be inseparable from such circumstances. Doubtless, the determination of self-extinction had absorbed the anticipated strangeness, and discounted the impressiveness and solemnity of the mortal occasion. It is natural to die, but hardly natural to desire to die. To will to die is all there is of death.

To be killed outright by a gun-shot wound must certainly be easy. I have seen so many men so slain in battle that I am sure of this. I have narrowly noticed officers struck while leading a charge. Their faces evinced startled surprise, not anguish, and their nervous system received such a shock that, before sensation could rally, they had ceased to breathe. To say that a man suddenly put out of life by violence does not know what hurts him, is exactly true. He is dead without thought of death, and therefore spared all mental apprehension, which is the worst part of dying. Abrupt death by external agencies must be very analogous to the shock from a Leyden jar. It is a sharp and sudden spasm, indescribable, yet all-pervading—not to be anticipated; leaving no trace, not an atom of lingering perception—come and gone in a flash. When one is struck by a bullet, and is aware of it (I speak by experience), he knows not at first whether he is slightly or fatally wounded. The shock is much the same. The chief difference is that in the former case he remembers his feeling, and in the latter he remembers nothing; oblivion being nearly if not entirely simultaneous with sensation.

During the first siege of Vicksburg I was on the Mississippi in a wooden ram, which had been shot to pieces in front of that city, and was going up the river for repairs. Opposite Greenville, Mississippi, where topography favored hostile operations, the rebels opened on us from battered and helpless hulk, first with small arms, and then with six and twelve-pound field-pieces protected by the levees. Our vessel could do little more than make head against the stream, and our sole armament consisted of a few old rifles captured from the enemy, and perilous only to those who handled them. Desirous to make a show of resistance, two or three of us were laboring hard to discharge these wretched guns at the invisible foe through loop-holes in planks nailed against the guards. While I was struggling to get one of the rifles off, I was suddenly struck by—I knew not what. There was a cracking sound all about me, and something that seemed like a blinding flash immediately before my eyes. My first impression was that I was wounded to death; though I felt no pain—nothing but the concussion. In a few moments I collected my scattered senses and, looking round, saw that a twelve-pound shot had perforated the planks within a few inches of my head, knocking the splinters into and cutting my face, and literally severing in twain a poor fellow who had been standing a little to my left. Had I been mortally hurt, instead of being merely scratched, I am sure I should have felt exactly as I then did. My sensations were precisely those accompanying an electric shock. I mention this incident simply to show the entire harmony between my theory and my experience. I must have felt at that time just as men have looked whom I have seen fatally shot, and doubtless I should have looked in the same way to others.

Death by falling from a height, especially to those witnessing the broken limbs and mangled remains, appears horrible; and still there are excellent reasons for thinking it unattended by a single throe. Nearly all healthy and natural boys have frequent narrow escapes from breaking their necks by lofty tumbles from tree-tops, house-roofs, and other perilous places, where they are certain to go because they are told not to. Of falls of this kind I have had my share. I can recall divers aerial flights of my early teens when, in following the law of gravitation, I hit the earth so hard that I could not tell for half a minute whether I was my normal self or the subject of a Coroner's inquest. Contact with the ground merely caused numbness, succeeded only subsequently by a sense of shatteredness. After coming to the conclusion that I was not dead anyhow, I usually began testing my limbs to determine how many were broken; and I seemed often to have a curiosity quite impersonal in the matter.

If one fall from an extraordinary elevation, as from an Alpine precipice down a mountain crevasse, or from a balloon, he loses consciousness and sensibility long before striking any solid substance. Descent through a certain space destroys animation, so that death by slipping from a great height, while it addresses itself to the imagination as something terrible, is corporeally painless.

Freezing to death, which would convey the impression of distress, is in its later stages, as we all know, not only free from anguish, but positively pleasant. The preliminary state, as most of us have experienced, is painful; but the quiet one, save in rumors; for the day passed, the citizen-soldiery ate crackers and cheese at their armories, but no rioters came. General Swift unbuckled his sword-belt, Jim Smith hauled off his field-pieces, the pulse of the city sank to its ordinary ebb and flow, and the Lager-Beer Riot was over. The shadow it cast was larger than the substance, but it was enough to disturb the peace of a city; it cost a human life; it perilled many more; it created untold uneasiness and terror; it helped nobody; it harmed the very cause it set out to serve; and all this through bad advice uttered by a hot-headed, scheming man, whose scheme was larger than he bargained for, and outran his control. A rat may gained for, and outran his control. A rat may make a hole in a dike that an army cannot stop. The safest redress of wrongs and the surest safeguard of rights is found in the constitutional channels secured for expression of the popular will.

Hanging,—that relic of barbarism which we still permit to disgrace the statute books of

WHAT MADE HIM SHINE?

We met him on the Waverley road, two miles out of town, trudging along with head down, eagerly poking about in the dust with a long, crooked stick. Well, that was nothing strange, for we had often seen him before with the same heavy slouch in his shoulders, and carrying the same knotted staff, which was too long for a cane and too slender for a support. He seldom looked up, but, when he did, his eyes, set far back in his head, were small, and sharp, and gray, and searching, and they fell again almost instantly to the ground. We had seen him in town, wandering up and down the streets, peering into every crack and crevice of the stone pavement; we had crossed him in the lobby of the opera, ever stirring about, but wrapped wholly within either himself or the pattern of the carpet; we had noticed him in the Court-room, moving restlessly about, always scanning the floor with the same intent expression; we had passed him on the turnpike, still with his keen, abstemious eyes bent rigidly upon the ground,—he had met him in all these places, his serious yellow face taking no heed of us; but that day we met him on the Waverly road, two miles out of town.

We had been on a ride—partly of pleasure, partly of business—and were driving back to town. It was a beautiful morning in June, the brilliance of the sun unflecked by a single cloud in the deep-blue sky. There was no moisture in the air, nor on the parching leaves; and in the dry and pleasant fields the grasshoppers were holding jubilee. We put the top of the buggy up to shield us from the heat, and allowed the horse to choose his own pace, which had slackened to a walk, while we leaned comfortably back in our seats, enjoying the situation. My friend watched the old man a good while, and said:

"What a singular creature! I have often wondered who he can be, for I believe he haunts every nook and corner of the town and country. How terribly stooped he is! But he does not appear to be feeble, because I never saw him quiet; and, though he takes no notice of anything about him, he has a strange, eager manner, as if he might be upon some business of pressing importance."

I replied that I had often noticed it, and could never understand, either, why he carried that crooked stick, for certainly it was of no possible use. As we had passed him, I turned round, when George said, suddenly:

"Why, Joe, see here! What's the matter with his clothes? They shine as if they were covered with spangles! Just look at them! And what on earth is he doing?"

Here the old man, who had bent for an instant on one knee, jumped up, and shrieked out:

"Twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-seven!"

George and I, scarcely crediting our ears, looked at each other in blank amazement. We looked at each other, and looked at him. What could it mean? We drew in the reins, and called, without receiving any reply. We called again, and louder, but the old man, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, persisted in utter silence, and sent up such a thick cloud of dust by the rapid movement of his stick that we could hardly see him. When it cleared, he had nearly reached the toll-gate, and we were obliged to content ourselves simply with astonished ejaculations.

That night, about 12 o'clock, the two of us were returning on foot from the theatre, when whom should we meet but the strange old man who had so aroused our curiosity in the morning.

He turned quickly around the corner and came upon us so suddenly that he brushed against my left side in passing. The night was dark, and he was out of sight in a moment. But what was the singular noise we heard for an instant, like the rasping wings of an insect? And, when I held up my left arm, that confederate was found in small, thread-covered snares. I looked at George in mute inquiry, and we both gazed behind us into the darkness; but there came no answer from any place.

It must have been more than a week after this that, one bright afternoon, I was taking a stroll by myself in the upper part of the town, when I met the old man again. This time he came upon me so unexpectedly that I did not see him until he was just opposite, when he suddenly bent one knee, stooped to the ground an instant, then jumped up, and shouted, in a metallic voice!

"Twenty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight!"

I turned round to look at him, but at the first glance I covered my eyes with my hands, almost blinded, for he flashed like quicksilver in the sun; and, before I recovered, he turned down some alley or street, and had disappeared, and I found myself more completely bewildered than ever before. I related the incident to George, but he could come no nearer solving the mystery—for mystery it certainly now had become. Neither of us could even suggest a possible explanation. It undoubtedly had not been an optical illusion, for, when we met him in the country, George had witnessed the same luminous phenomenon, though perhaps not quite so vividly.

But I made another discovery in the glance that I caught of him this time, for, quick as it was, I noticed a peculiarity about him that I had never seen before. His finger nails were almost an inch in length, and trimmed to a point, sharp as black talons. I did not tell George of this—why, I cannot say, unless because the remembrance of their claw-like look invariably made me shiver, and I hardly knowing what to think of the old man, I did not mention it; then, besides, it was really but a trivial circumstance.

The following day business at the bank proved remarkably heavy, at least my particular share. It seemed to have taken a sudden freak of remorse for the easy time it had been allowing me, and immediately concluded to make full atonement. I worked steadily through all the morning and the afternoon, allowing myself only a few moments for dinner. About 3 o'clock, tired and cramped in position, I leaned back in my chair to take a good stretch, and had just closed my mouth after a most refreshing yawn, that came near imperilling the desk, when I heard the teller say to some one:

"He thinks when he gets twenty-five thousand that something grand will happen to him, and he'll be among the highest in the land. He works hard enough for it, poor soul! and is as honest about it as if the whole world was looking on. Of course, the very fact of his trying to get twenty-five thousand shows that he is badly cracked, utterly crazy. It is a queer idea of his, but nobody can reason with him about the matter."

I had not heard who he was talking about, nor did I inquire, but I thought to myself as I trimmed my pen: "Well, twenty-five thousand is not much; you have ten times that amount, and did not come by it very easily either, but nobody thinks you are 'cracked' or 'utterly crazy,' and it is hardly 'queer' that a person should want money in this age of the world, and, if he is honest, it is more than can be said of——"

My quill had a most beautiful point! Indeed, I quite prided myself on the art of pen-making, and highly pleased with the satisfactory result of this delicate operation, I fell to work again with renewed energy, forgetting all about twenty-five thousand, or fifty thousand, or any other particular thousand in the high pile of notes that still remained waiting to be entered. I plodded bravely ahead, but my good humor was not destined to be of long duration, as, before they were greatly diminished, I discovered an other job, for which I certainly had made no calculation.

It was a mistake, resulting entirely through the carelessness of the indorser. I immediately saw a seven-mile trip into the country for some of the bank officers, and I suspected it would more than likely fall to my lot. I could not help mentally anathematizing all people in general, and this man in particular, for being so loose about business affairs, and apparently caring little how much trouble and inconvenience they gave to others. After appealing to the President for his decision, it turned out just as I had anticipated; first, that some one must go out and call on the cross-carrier; and, second, that I must be that unlucky "some one." The job had just a single redeeming feature, which was, that a day or two, or even three, made no especial difference, otherwise it really would have been beyond my Christian forbearance, as it was already late, and I was tired, and the afternoon hot and disagreeable.

I waited until Thursday, vainly hoping that the heat might moderate, or that it might rain, but the morning dawned without any change in the temperature. Finding it impossible to delay the matter still longer, I went over to the livery-stable, ordered the buggy, and, as I had previously gained George's consent to accompany me—for there is no society I would quicker avoid than my own—I drove to his lodgings and picked him up without wasting much time.

After all, I did not know but it was better than being cooped up in the bank, which, if it was not as bright, was considerably hotter, for the wind felt very pleasant blowing softly against our faces, and the farms lying along the road, spreading far out as the eye could reach, were much more interesting than the musty pages of a ledger. The cherries hung dead-ripe upon the trees; the blackbirds chattered among them to each other with red-stained bills, and the oats, stretched lazily in the sunshine, watched the winged robbers with no charitable feelings. The leaves, if they were thirsty, complained but gently, and in the fields the grasshoppers without fancies still held their jubilee, and from the larid pastures behind us came the sound of distant bells, and sometimes close by the roadside the farmers wheeled their mowers.

Yes, it was certainly not an disagreeable as I had imagined, and, while we rolled pleasantly along, I experienced quite a revolution of feeling toward the author of this forced journey. When we arrived at our destination, and were usually leave his presence, the former was speedily reconsidered, and, after I had satisfied what remained of my irritable feelings by cheering, in a gentlemanly manner, the fatherliness of the mistake, and fully impressed the awful consequences that might have resulted from it on his mind, we stepped into the buggy and turned our faces homeward. George proposed returning by our favorite route, but as it would benefit no one to almost a mile, we crossed over to the Waverly road.

We were hardly more than half way back, when, for the first time, we suffered from the heat. The singing of the insects had ceased. Every breath of wind had expired, and nothing stirred in the dead calm that bound up the land like a mighty spell. The very atmosphere grew stagnant, and its sulphurous folds hung over us with a heavy oppression. The sky was like burnished brass, the ground like heated stone. I had hardly turned to look at the west, when the wind broke loose with a sudden rush, and the birds, screaming in their fright, whirled in confused circles. There was no time to be lost, and I knew from experience that I could not manage the horse in a storm. We drove rapidly for a mile, which stood fortunately but a short distance beyond.

Already the black cloud that I had seen, an inky point above the horizon, had reared itself into a gigantic mountain and shot its jagged pinnacles over the zenith, and a few swollen drops of rain splashed in our faces as we gained the shelter. Just at that moment the strange old man, with the bow heavier in his back, and his sharp gray eyes eagerly searching every rut and puffy, came up the road, paying no head to the threatening tempest. Suddenly he stooped as I had seen him before, picked up something from the ground, then, throwing himself back, flourished his long, knotted stick with a wild, triumphant gesture over his head, and shouted in a loud, metallic voice:

"Twenty-five thousand!"

Instantly a vivid dash broke from the edge of the ragged cloud, and ten thousand sparks of fire lit up the old man, who fell upon the road—killed by lightning.

We ran up to him immediately, and, even before the thunder had rolled away, the mystery was fully explained, for the electricity had been attracted by *innumerable pins*, which were stuck straight through his clothes, with their points outward.—*Florence McLandburgh, in Appletons' Journal.*

SCRAPS FROM THE GERMAN.

An Anthem.

Oh! happy Immortals are you
Who dwell in the Spirit-land!
What you love you clasp, what you own you grasp,
With a never-dying hand.
Hunger and thirst are to you fates,
But, in your bright spheres on high,
Do you feel and know that here below
We're divided are we die?
Death is not the only voice,
Near the stranger, that calls us away:
Many a colder hand comes to sever the hand
Ere the spirit leaves the clay!
Then the eyes o'erflow,
And the heart is bowed down
In sorrow as though Death had stilled the last breath
Of our loved and our own.

Melody.

Voice from the far world of song,
Oh! what power is in thy tone!
Thou bringest thy spell—the deep and strong—
With persuasive power to win us.
When the voices of our loved ones are still,
And a fear the eye has clouded,
When the heart in prime-house feels chill,
By gloomy thoughts shadrouded:
Oh! then do we pour through thee our sighs,
And send forth our words of sorrow,
Till both are lighter and better thoughts arise
With hope for a happier morrow.

BELLEVUE.

FASHION.

Opera hats are now made mostly of satin.

—Large pearl are the correct thing in shirt-studs for full dress.

—A watch-chain and locket are out of place for full dress.

—Ladies' umbrellas are now made with a gilt ring on the ferule to fasten to the waist-belt.

—Dress vests are now cut with but a single button, and are very much embroidered.

—Ladies are wearing regular dickies, stand-up collars, and scarfs tied in a sailor knot, on the clear overcoats will be much worn on the streets this winter.

—It is said that the long, grey, belted-in Ulster overcoats will be much worn on the streets this winter.

—One inch square is the largest admissible centre for a lace handkerchief.

—Garnet jewelry is very much in favor abroad —especially in Paris. Silver settings are preferred to gold.

—Neck-ties of very gay colors are once more fashionable. The war between black and white neck-ties for full-dress continues to rage, the white having rather the best of it.

—Pale amber is the fashionable color in kid gloves. Castor gloves are the proper thing for gentlemen's walking dress; undressed kids for ladies.

—Very pretty wreaths and garlands for dress trimmings are now made of natural flowers, coated with a thin film of silver by a process of electro-magnetism.

—The queerest set of jewelry that has appeared in New York this season consists of earrings and breast-pin made of coral, elaborately carved to represent that poetical creature, a bottled lobster.

—The very latest style of coiffure is made of the natural hair, twisted on the top of the head in a flat knot, from which depend two long and somewhat stringy ringlets, also presumably natural.

—Tobacco pouches of squirrel skin are the latest novelty. The head and tail of the animal are retained as ornaments, and a pink silk or satin lining adds materially to the pretty appearance of the nicknack.

—Embroidered silk costumes are very fashionable this fall, the overskirt and underskirt being completely covered with the finest embroidery done by hand. These costumes are very rich and stylish, suitable for the street, as well as for dinner or reception-dress.

—At the most fashionable dancing parties in New York this winter, the carpets will be taken up and the floors waxed. Doctors have declared that the lint which rises from linen dancing-cloths is very injurious, and society has made up its mind not to breathe napkins and tablecloths in a gaseous form any longer.

The Feminine Element in the Deity.

The London *Quarterly*, in discussing the feminine element in our conception of God, says: "To Protestants the worship of the Virgin is a superstition, powerful and beautiful in many of its aspects, no doubt, but, like all other superstitions, liable to run into extravagance, and to ally itself with fancies socially injurious and absurd. We are, therefore, discreet and prudent in not allowing this element to creep into our habits of religious worship. Nevertheless, we have something to learn from it; it indicates a want, an instinct which we have for too long disregarded—the want of affectionateness, tenderness, and love in our conceptions of the Deity in His relations to us and our relations to Him. The reason why our services are so cold, so dry, so formal, so fruitless of any sweet and genial result in actual life, is perhaps owing to our inaptitude or slowness to conceive of the feminine element in the character of our Creator, and to a notion that piety ought always to be manly if we call it, and never womanly. If, however, any Protestant, believing in the superiority of his faith, contemplates the conversion of the Roman Catholics, he may be sure that he will make little or no progress (especially among women), until the defect of his cold system is cured and his want supplied; until by him and his Church the Supreme comes to be regarded affectionately as well as reverently, with the affections as well as the intellect, familiarly as well as awfully, as a father that pitieth his children, as a shepherd that taketh the lambs in his arms. If from conceptions of dignity and respect, of power, awe, and majesty associated (and fitly associated) with God, a certain order of minds find it hard to supplement any softer or more commonly human element, they will find that whatever the effect may be as regards their personal religion, they have not only much influence indeed over the hearts of their fellow-men; they may teach philosophy, but they will not enkindle piety. They will find that what they cannot add humanity in general will add, because it instinctively must, and that if men are forbidden by philosophy to incorporate pity and soft tenderness into their idea of Supreme Deity, they will fall back upon some other deity associated with the Supreme, less wise and powerful, perhaps, but more gentle and kind. Can we love the same being whom we honor, reverence, worship, and obey? We answer, Yes! provided we have presented to us the loving and lovable qualities of his character. Many clever people, however, seem practically to answer, No, because from some cause or other they fail to appreciate the sweetness as well as the light of the divine nature. But poor humanity, anxious to be helped in its devotions, and hungry for the worship of Notre Dame, instead of Notre Dieu."

DAYS OF VANITY.

A dream that waketh,
Bubble that breaketh,
Smoke that curleth, garden sigheth,
A passing breath,
Smoke that vanisheth—
Such is life that dieth.

A flower that fadeth,
Fruit the tree shedideth,
Trackless bird that flieth,
Fleeting wind,
Falling of a leaf—
Such is life that dieth.

A scent exhaling,
Snow waters failing,
Morning dew that drieth,
A sudden thaw,
Straightway vanishing,
Such is life that dieth.

A scanty measure,
Running treasure,
Speeding, straightway bayeth,
Moth on the wing,
Toil unpruning,
Such is life that dieth.

Morrow by morrow
Sorrow breeds sorrow,
For this my song sigheth;
From day to night
We pass out of sight—
Such is life that dieth.

—*Miss Rossetti.*

THOUGHTS.

Biography is the home aspect of history.

—The mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.

—Blessedness is a whole eternity older than damnation.

—It is not the one-idead man, but the chief-idead man, that is successful.

—Dirt is not dirt, but only something in the wrong place.

—No life is pleasing to God that is not useful to man.

—Dignity and love do not blend well, nor do they continue long together.

—A bean is everything of a woman but the sex, and nothing of a man beside it.

—At 25 years of age, the will reigns; at 50, the wit; at 40, the judgment.

—Enmui is the desire of activity without the fit means of gratifying the desire.

—Men are governed more by influences than circumstances, more by circumstances than reason.

—Man's chief wisdom consists in being sensible of his follies.

—To be open to argument, and to be open to conviction, are two different things.

—Better than fame is still the wish for fame, the constant trainings for a glorious strife.

—Mean spirits under disappointment, like small-beer in a thunder-storm, always turn sour.

—Conceit not so high a notion of envy as to be lasiful and impatient in their presence.

—Nothing is more dangerous than an imprudent friend; better is it to deal with a prudent enemy.

—Do not ask if a man has been through college. Ask if a college has been through him; if he is a walking university.

—We may have many acquaintances, but we can have but few friends; this made Aristotle say that he that hath many friends hath none.

—It is one of the beautiful compensations of this life that no one can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

—It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

—A man can never do anything at variance with his own nature. He carries within him the germ of his most exceptional action; and if we wise people make eminent fools of ourselves on any particular occasion, we must endure the legitimate conclusion that we carry a few grains of folly to our ounce of wisdom.

—To resist temptation once is not a sufficient proof of honesty. If a servant, indeed, were to resist the continued temptation of silver lying in a window, as some people let it lie, *when* he is sure his master does not know how much there is of it, he would give a strong proof of honesty. But this is a proof to which you have no right to put a man. You know, humanly spea

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, October 27, 1872.

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

It is not too late to assert that prevention is better than cure; that it is more easy to avoid evils than to remedy them. This is certainly true in the matter of drunkenness. A taste for stimulants is so universal among men that it may be said to be natural. Among remote tribes that have never had communication with civilized people, the process of producing some stimulating or intoxicating drink is well known, and among such tribes intemperance exists in its worst forms. Among the northern nations, alcoholic liquors have always been in use, while the milder wines have generally satisfied the tastes of people inhabiting warmer climes. At this time the question of the drunkenness of the people of any nation may be determined by the extent to which spirituous liquors are used as a common beverage. In those countries where light wines and beer are the common beverage, the aggregate consumption of these is great, and their use by both sexes is almost universal, but drunkenness is rare. In France, where pure wines are plenty, total abstinence is very rare, yet drunkenness seldom noticed. In Russia and Scotland, where brandy and whiskey abound, drunkenness is common, and is believed to be on the increase. In this country, peopled by men and women from all parts of the world, there is a great diversity of tastes and habits, but we think it safe to say that drunkenness is confined to those who use whiskey, rum, gin, or brandy, and does not prevail among those who drink wine and beer. Hence it has occurred to several eminent physicians and philanthropists that a proper field of labor for the friends of temperance is to cultivate rather than repress the taste for wine and beer as substitutes for the more fiery and maddening drinks, which lead to intoxication and crime. To the extent that this use of wine and beer as substitutes for alcoholic drinks is increased, there must be a reduction of drunkenness, and of its attendant misfortunes and crimes. If Christ changed the water into wine at Cana of Galilee, surely His followers may labor to change whiskey into wine in Chicago or elsewhere.

Men are not to be wrenched from their long-accustomed habits either by denunciations or by arbitrary laws. Laws for the regulation of personal habits, tastes, and customs have always failed to accomplish the end sought. Human nature rejects them as oppressive, and any enactment which fails to command the general approval of the community must fail in being observed. For this reason, prohibitory laws have failed both to prevent the sale of liquor and to prevent drunkenness. There are those who look upon the use of tobacco as hardly less injurious than the use of liquors. These men would, if they could, include tobacco in the prohibitions of the Maine law. Does any person imagine that such a law could be enforced, and that the use of tobacco could be interdicted by proclamation or statute? The absolute prohibition of the sale of liquid stimulants is resented and resisted for the same reason. There must be a line drawn somewhere, but we question whether any good can ever result from prohibition. The remedy is in furnishing the public with a stimulant which will satisfy the taste, and which when used will produce the least injury to health, to life, and to public order. There are thousands of persons in this community who habitually use wine or beer in place of tea and coffee; these same people rarely, if ever, use spirituous liquors in any of its forms. These people are temperate in their habits, and suffer none of the usual consequences of drinking.

The man who induces a dozen men to discontinue the use of beverages that produce intoxication, and to adopt something in their place which leaves them sober, is a real benefactor, and is the practical promoter of temperance, sobriety, and good order. He prevents drunkenness. He keeps men sober who otherwise would get drunk. He prevents disorder by taking away the most frequent cause thereof. He is, in fact, the true, practical teacher of temperance. This has no bearing upon the question of the Sunday laws, nor has it any bearing upon the question of enforcing existing laws, but it has a direct bearing upon the question of how far laws for the regulation of social habits should extend. We cannot help believing that the cause of temperance has been always defeated by the extreme policies advocated. The question is never regarded in a practical way. It is the indiscriminate war upon that which is harmless, as well as that which is harmful, which arrays against the temperance reformers an opposition always powerful enough to defeat them, even in those States where they have the law-making power on their side.

CITY LIFE VS. COUNTRY LIFE.

Of late years, the tendency of dwellers in cities to find country homes has become almost a mania. The best arts of the landscape-gardener and the most ingenious devices of the advertising-agent are combined to allure the restless denizens of a crowded community. Visions of blue skies are strangely intermingled with the realities of commutation tickets, and the advantages of economy are enhanced by the prospects of pure atmosphere, fresh butter and eggs, running brooks, ice-cold springs, and freedom from city taxes. Yet there are some drawbacks to the alluring picture. It has been quietly noticed that when a business man's country house burns down, he seldom builds it again. He persists in declaring that he intends to rebuild, but the postponement is of the most vague and indefinite character. If the rural resident has a particular friend, he is always willing to make the sacrifice of selling him his home at an attractive reduction in price. Commutation tickets, which were provided in large quantities in the early enthusiasm of country life, are thrown in at a great discount. There is a solemn silence as to the prevalence of the ague; a virtuous indignation is exhibited at the mention of mosquitoes; no one thinks to describe the gradual process by which the running brook has been transformed into stagnant water, how the dairy has proved to be a failure, and how you must go back to town if you desire to secure the choice cuts of beef and the early vegetables of the season.

Yet some of these secrets of country life must have got abroad, for there is an evident reaction in favor of metropolitan life. Dr. Holmes, in a recent instalment of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," comes out boldly enough in defence of city life and concentrated communities. After expressing the very sensible opinion that the prettiest and best specimens of womankind are raised under glass, just as the finest fruit is, he adds: "Keep her in a wide street of a well-built city eight months of the year, with good, solid brick walls behind her, good sheets of plate glass, and the sun shining warm through them in front of her, and you have put her in the condition of the pine-apple." Further on, he says that "People don't know what a gain there is to health by living in cities," and that "A first-rate city house is a regular *sanitarium*." A writer in *Appleton's Journal*, following Dr. Holmes, is of the opinion that the City of the Future is to be one of scientific compactness instead of scientific diffusion, and recommends the building of tall houses, with steam elevators, thorough ventilation, perfect drainage, each floor a household in itself, the roof set aside for a garden and promenade, and the whole adapted to co-operative housekeeping. It is claimed by the new set, thus undertaking to dispose of the problem of city life, that there are fresher-looking women and heartier old men in the large towns than in the country districts; that the city-bred lady has more attractions for out-door exercise, and so takes more of it; that city cooking is not so productive of dyspepsia as the fried grease and hot bread of the farm-house; and that the appliances for carrying off the refuse matter of crowded communities leave a more healthful condition of the atmosphere than the damp fields and primitive customs of country life. Every one will recall the general complaint of mosquitoes and ague—two scourges that might have taken their places among the visitations put upon Pharaoh—that has come from the suburban villages and rural districts during the past summer, and agree, at least, that the partisans of country life have not all the arguments on their side.

MRS. MILLER'S HUSBAND.

It need to be that poets were born and not made. That was in Horace's time. Even later and more progressive men, who have felt the divine afflatus, have been content to work at it during life, and look to future generations for their reward. We have changed all that. Advertising is an element not to be ignored in the process of making poets, and, if Mr. Joaquin Miller is not one of those mysterious and ethereal beings, it is not because he has failed to recognize the value of the new ingredient in their composition. The advertising is not the less valuable, perhaps, because it is gratuitous. Whether or not Mr. Joaquin Miller—it is a wonder that he has never yet been confused with "Joe Miller" for short—has entered into a compact with Mrs. Joaquin Miller for advertising for mutual benefit, it is hard to determine. It has been hinted more than once that Mr. Charles Reade has come down handsomely in order to have some of his more meretricious publications duly denounced into notoriety. It is certain that New York theatrical managers, who have indulged in British blondes and short-skirted spectacles, have been willing enough to pay by the line for proper newspaper denunciation. So it may be that the later "Joe Miller" may have conceived the rather brilliant, though not altogether novel, idea of having his wife abuse him, that he might come back to the charge, and thus contribute several columns of tolerably-entertaining reading for the public and exceedingly good advertising for himself. This much has been done at any rate, whether or not Mr. Miller is entitled to any credit for the enterprise.

We have all read Mrs. Miller's account of the life and career of The Poet of the Sierras, as gleaned from her matrimonial experiences. Now comes Mr. Miller from the other side of the continent, and, through the universal charity of the modern reporter, he is enabled to present his construction of Mrs. Miller's utterances. Mr. Miller begins very decorously by declaring that he would say nothing against the woman who had been his wife, and then proceeds to deny pretty much everything that his ex-wife's gentle satire had prompted her to tell about him. This seems to be a case of the "lie inferential." Mr. Joaquin Miller probably regards it simply as a bit of poetic license. The extent and value of the incidental advertising, it will be observed, remain about the same as if there had been a general admission instead of a general denial. In fact, the opportunity is the better improved, for Mr. Miller's denial adds another column and a half to the latter-day process of poet-making.

There are some points in Mr. Miller's general demurrer that are well taken, but which would be difficult, perhaps, to sustain. For instance, he says that, while "there may be such books as rhyming dictionaries," he never saw one. This assertion is what he might call, in some of his translations of Western dialect, "too attenuated." If Walt Whitman had said so, it would have found ready credence, because Walt Whitman has that supreme contempt for harmonious sounds that would have led him naturally to adopt the Cherokee as his vernacular, if the option of language had been left to him. But it is highly improbable, poetic license to the contrary notwithstanding, that so modern and progressive a poet as Mr. Miller should have neglected to avail himself of so convenient a manual as the the rhyming dictionary. He would scarcely beat his head against the rocks of his mountainous district, nor fret and fume over the hot stove of his poetic workshop, in search of a convenient rhythm for the word "over" when he could turn to a page and find "clover," or for "ever" when he could turn to another and discover "clever." Life is too short for one man to go over another man's labor unnecessarily, and if Mr. Miller has neglected to employ the rhyming dictionary up to this time, he will probably not ignore his wife's hint at what he might have done, and make a better use of it hereafter.

The Poet of the Sierras is a modest man withal. He admits that he has never written a "Childe Harold" or a "Don Juan." He goes further. He says that he is tame not because Byron was lame, but mainly because of a stray bullet or two, and of dreadfully unromantic but terribly rheumatic affections. In other words, Mr. Miller confesses that there is nothing of the Byronic about him. This is probably true, unless it be in his comprehensive affection for womankind, which, according to his own admission, is simply illimitable. The Poet of the Sierras has had, and promises to have, a varied and interesting experience in this line. It is so extensive that he cannot now remember whether the Willamette beauty in the classic shades of Oregon weighed 200 pounds, or 150 pounds, or 250 pounds. He now devotes himself to listening to the histories of chambermaids who work for $3 a month in the attic stories of New York taverns. He proposes, after having visited New Orleans and the Holy Land—which he thus apparently sets down as the two moral extremes of the universe—to pitch his tent in some lonely spot overhanging the Pacific Ocean, put Tennyson's theory into practice, and take to himself some savage woman to rear a dusky race. The circumstance that Mr. Miller, with all this, does not contemplate marrying again, scarcely renders his feeling for womankind any the less Byronic. Otherwise, the resemblance, as Mr. Miller seems anxious to have it understood, is as faint as possible.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

An International Conference is now in session, in Paris, for the purpose of reducing the conflicting systems of weights and measures to one general standard. Very little has been said or heard of the Conference, and yet it embraces in its organization some of the most noted scientific men in the world. Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, who has charge of the standard weights and measures at Washington, represents this country. England is represented by Prof. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, and Mr. Chisholm, Custodian of Weights and Measures; Germany, by Dr. Forster, Director of the Observatory, and General Boyer, President of the Geodesic Institute of Berlin; Russia, by M. Jacobi, of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences; Prof. Struvé, Director of the Observatory at Pulkowa, and Prof. Wilde, Director of the Central Observatory at St. Petersburg; France, by M. de Bort, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, General Morin, and M. Tresca, of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, and various members of the Institute; and the Holy See by the renowned astronomer, Father Zecchi. It is a proof of the general interest which is centered in this matter that Austria, Bavaria, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Turkey, and Venezuela have all sent their most eminent men to this Conference.

Of the desirability of reducing weights and measures to a common standard, the world over, there is no doubt; of the possibility of accomplishing it, there is every doubt. The universal element of habit, and the feeling of each nationality that its system is the best, will undoubtedly operate to prevent any practical results being reached. We shall probably have any amount of learned disquisitions on this topic, and profound mathematical and astronomical essays, covering a wide range of scientific investigation, and then the Conference will adjourn without taking any definite action. It will be very difficult, for instance, to convince an American that there is any better system than the good old rule of measuring twelve inches to the foot and twelve ounces to the pound, the gentlemen from Venezuela and the Isles of the Sea will cling to their systems with persistent tenacity, and the profound astronomer Zecchi will undoubtedly bring proofs from the stars and meteors, on behalf of the Holy See, that all the systems ought to go with the Index Expurgatorius, and that a new one should be constructed. The French have the preponderating influence in the Conference; it is the French metric system which has inspired this meeting, and they have hopes to reduce all other systems to their official standard of the "metre," the "litre," and "gramme." And yet, according to the statement of French papers, the official system has not been adopted to any appreciable extent by the people at large. The shopkeepers still retain the old weights and measures, and do business as their fathers did before them. The prospect, therefore, that the French authorities can induce the foreign members of the Conference to accept a system which their own people are not willing to adopt, is not a very brilliant one, nor does it seem at all probable that any result will ensue from the meeting except some very learned and very tedious disquisitions of an exasperatingly technical description. The world will, undoubtedly, go on weighing and measuring as it has done since the flood; and, as it has got along very comfortably, and without conflict, for thousands of years past, it will probably continue to do so for thousands of years to come, content to leave metres, litres, and grammes, yards, feet, and pounds as they are.

CHARITABLE GAMBLING.

An interesting suit was recently brought in England, growing out of a violation of one of the statutes, known as the Pedler's Act, which provides that every vendor of goods shall take out a license. The charge of violating this act was brought against a nonconformist lady, who had been taking round a "missionary basket"—in other words, a basket containing contributions of fancy articles, which are taken round and offered for sale by the various contributors in turn. In this manner the ladies belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and other denominations, have done a thriving business for some time past. The magistrate before whom the lady was brought, in giving his judgment, said that there was considerable difference of opinion in the interpretation of the act, even among legal authorities, many of them believing that the sale of articles for charitable purposes, without any profit to the salesman, did not place such a person within the scope of the act. A "high legal authority" having taken this view, the magistrate dismissed the summons.

Undoubtedly, in this case, the decision of the magistrate will be applauded by the world at large. The object was a charitable one. The lady who sold the articles did not receive any profit therefrom, and the purchaser, it is to be presumed, received a *quid pro quo* for the money invested. There are little matters of business, however, connected with church enterprises in this country which the general community would be glad to see placed under the operation of a statute similar to the English Pedler's Act. The mild form of gambling practised at church fairs is an instance to the point. The lottery is the favorite form of this gambling. An article is put up and raffled for. One person is successful, and the rest throw away their money, and the successful person, although he has virtually wagered that he will draw something worth much more than the price of his ticket, in reality draws something, the value of which is only nominal. Even granting that the article is worth more than the chance he took, this does not alter the character of the proceeding, and the charitable nature of the object does not divest it of its illegality and impropriety. The Post Office, the Wall of Rebecca, and the conventional cake with the ring in it belong to the same class of petty swindling. In all these cases, the purchaser receives no equivalent for the money he pays out, and submits to be swindled in a mild way for the sake of the cause, which is an indefinite kind of consolation after all. The pedler's license, it seems to us, would apply in these cases, and might make some amends for this charitable law-breaking, of which no magistrate will take cognizance.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Cincinnati, which met recently, had under discussion the subject of criminal abortion,—the wilful destruction of unborn children. The subject was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, formerly of Chicago, much to the distaste of some of the other clergymen. He insisted, however, upon its discussion, and, in the course of his remarks, made the startling statement that there was not a block in Cincinnati where the evil was not practised, and from which there were not "women coming into the church and to the sacrament with hands stained with the blood of the unborn innocents." Arguing from this statement, he contended that it was time for the Christian Church to look the matter directly in the face, and for religious men and women everywhere to counsel together as to the best means of stopping the evil. The broadcast statement of Dr. Hatfield with reference to Cincinnati was evidently not relished by the other clergy, some of them denying the statement point blank, and others gently hinting that the Doctor was hasty and rash in his charges. As it is only a short time since that Dr. Hatfield classed some of the most excellent ladies on the lyric stage among improper characters, and as he has more than once been very careless and loose in his statements, the other members of the Association did well in not accepting his charges as authoritative. The evil of criminal abortion cannot be too generally condemned or too severely punished, but that it exists to the extent charged by Dr. Hatfield few will be willing to believe, except upon better authority. It is a wholesale charge against women, almost as gratuitous as those which he has made against actresses and singers. The Association very properly took no action upon his suggestions, preferring to wait for something more reliable.

Concerning the emancipation of women, M. Baudrillart tells us, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, that it is by no means a modern idea. Four hundred years ago, writers were found to plead their equality with men. In 1509, Cornelius Agrippa, very powerful in his day as a thinker and author, wrote of the "Superiority of Women to Men," which he demonstrated in thirty chapters by a cloud of mythological, physical, historical, cabalistic, and moral proofs. Arguments for the equality of women are found even in Plato, as Buscelli showed in his book in 1552. No wonder that, with such encouragement, women took heart in their own cause. A fair Venetian, Lucrezia Morinella, wrote fearlessly of "The Nobleness and Excellence of Women, Together with the Faults and Imperfections of Men." Henry IV. had his conjugal constancy, never very strong, severely tried by the conduct of his first wife, who openly advocated similar views. Women, in the seventeenth century, had grown to be more "noble, better politicians, more courageous, more learned, more virtuous, and more economical than men." Even the friars wrote in the same strain,—but this is not surprising, as they were bachelors. Hilarion de Coste published two huge quartos celebrating the praises of one hundred and fifty women, distinguished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for their talents, and Ribera sang the "Immortal Triumphs and Heroic Enterprises of Eight Hundred and Fifty Women."

Dr. J. K. Allen, who recently testified in a murder case at Memphis, involving the question of emotional insanity, has perhaps summed up the whole question in a nutshell, and at least deserves credit for his remarkable sincerity and frankness. During the course of his testimony, he stated that he had for ten years been Medical Superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and that during that time, he had more than 2,000 insane patients under his charge. The result of his investigations is contained in the following statement: "The more I studied the question of insanity, the less I understood it; and, if you ask me where it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any other physician in the world can tell you. On occasions like this, lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors." In view of the fact that no approach to the settlement of the vexed question of emotional insanity has yet been made, and that no two doctors can agree upon any one point in connection with it, we are led to believe that the Memphis doctor, in his blunt way, has stated the exact truth, and that his right and left-handed fling at doctors and lawyers contains more than one grain of common sense.

If there be any one fact more than another to weaken human confidence in the accuracy of history, it is to be discovered by any one who shall seek to gain from his neighbors, eye-witnesses of any important event in the past, information as to precise dates and details. Seventeen years ago, this city was stirred with the peril and alarm of the Lager-Beer Riot. Multitudes of men, active in our streets to-day, shared in the exciting scenes. And yet among them even if, as officers, they were foremost in the fray, or as lookers-on shared in its dangers, not one of very many consulted by our reporters could give the precise date, or even the month of the occurrence. One excellent gentleman, whose memory is good for a myriad of facts, who was among the wounded on the occasion, asserted that it took place in October. Several, whose impressions were most vivid as to the leading features of the event, were positive that it transpired in July. Officer Hunt, who indeed has reason for an indelible impression, having lost an arm in the assault, alone was able to give the precise date as the 21st of April.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, is a sound Constitutional lawyer. He tells us, in the present emergency, that the right thing to do is to enforce the Sunday law. And he then adds:

> The true counsel to the city authorities is, to be guided by a wise discretion in the enforcement of the law; to those who have urged its enforcement, to remember that possibly the peace of a great city is at stake; and to the anti-Sunday law men and the Personal Liberty Leagues, to bear in mind that their remedy is through the courts, the Common Council, and the Legislature.

Here is wisdom in nuggets. The law ought to be enforced. It ought to be enforced with "a wise discretion." It ought to be enforced so as not to bring on a riot. That is, on the whole, it ought to be somewhat enforced and somewhat not enforced, according to circumstances.

The Japanese are said to be considering the feasibility of adopting a new national language, and to be wavering in a choice between English and German. As they are at the same time introducing telegraphs, they would find the latter tongue singularly advantageous in the ease with which its words may be compounded. The *Pall Mall Budget* illustrates this by showing that what would in English be called the Rhine and Neckar Steam Navigation Company, and in French the *Compagnie de la Navigation par Bateaux a Vapeur sur le Rhin et le Neckar*, could be given in one German word: *Rheinneckardampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft*.

The nomination of Frank Warren for Alderman in the Second Ward by the "Law and Order" party is one of the most surprising developments of the present agitation. We fancy that Mr. Warren is perfectly thunderstruck to find himself in that company.

LITERATURE.

OLD AND NEW.

In *Old and New* for November, the Rev. James Martineau continues his metaphysical and recondite study of God in Humanity. Some extracts are given from the edition of the "Gesta Romanorum," recently published by Routon. Historically, these old legends are as authentic as the travels of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, but they illustrate the lessons taught by popular preachers half a Millennium ago. We give one of the best:

> In the reign of Otho, there was a certain slippery priest, who created much disturbance among his parishioners, and many were extremely scandalized. One of these, in particular, always absented himself from mass when it fell to the priest's turn to celebrate it. Now, it happened on a festival day, during the time of mass, that, as this person was walking alone through a meadow, a sudden thirst came upon him, insomuch that he was persuaded, unless prompt relief could be obtained, he should die. In this extremity, continuing his walk, he discovered a rivulet of the purest water, of which he copiously drank. But, the more he drank, the more violent he became in his thirst, insomuch that, surprised at an occurrence, he said to himself, "I will find out the source of this rivulet, and then satisfy my thirst." As he proceeded, an old man of majestic appearance met him, and said, "Why friend, where are you going?" The other answered, "I am tormented by an excessive drought, surpassing even belief. . . . I discovered a little stream of water, and drank of it plentifully; but, the more I drank, the more I thirsted. So I am endeavoring to find its source, that I may drink from it, and quench my terrible thirst, or myself from the torment." The old man pointed with his finger. "There," said he, "is the spring-head of the rivulet. But tell me, dearest brother James, and frankly, which you have lately drank." He looked in the direction pointed out, and beheld a putrid dog, with its mouth wide open, and its teeth black and decayed, through which the whole fountain gushed in a surprising manner. The man regarded the stream with great terror and confusion of mind, ardently desirous of quenching his thirst, but apprehensive of poison from the foul and loathsome carcass, with which, to all appearance, the water was tainted. "Do not fear, brother," said the old man, observing his perplexity. "Thou hast already drank of the rivulet; drink again; it will not harm thee." Encouraged by these assurances, and impelled by the intensity of his thirst, he partook of the same water, and found a stream from the drought. "O, master!" cried he, "never man drank of such delicious water." The old man answered. "See, now, as this water, gushing through the mouth of a putrid dog, is neither polluted nor loses aught of its natural taste or color; so is the celebration of mass by a worthless minister; and, therefore, though the vices of such men may displease and disgust, yet should you not forsake the duties of which they are the appointed organ." Saying these words the old man disappeared; and what the other had been he communicated to his neighbors, and ever after punctually attended mass. He brought the mantle and the treasure of life to a good end, from that which is corruptible to inherit incorruption; which may our Lord Jesus Christ, the son of Mary, grant to all!

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ONE YEAR AGO.

Condition of Affairs in This City in October, 1871.

The "Fire-Proof Ticket"---Strike of the Workingmen.

Eighty Thousand Persons Dependent Upon Charity.

Curious Suggestions by Eastern Newspapers, Etc.

It is interesting in the days of our present prosperity, so rapidly regained from the chaos which the fire produced, to look back occasionally at the condition of affairs in our city a short twelvemonth ago. The lesson is instructive, and should teach the faint-hearted that in the horizon of age, as well as of youth, there should be found no such word as "fail." It teaches that honest labor must produce its own full reward, and that courage and determination in a right direction cannot but succeed.

In reviewing the plans formed a year ago, one can derive satisfaction from their good fruits gained, and observe calmly the errors which may have crept into them to render the achievements a trifle less brilliant than they were expected to be. Experience is often likened to the stern-light of a vessel, throwing its illuminating rays only upon the path that has been traversed, but a glance into the past of a year ago, remote, indeed, at the rate we have been travelling, cannot but be interesting and instructive, in spite of the ancient adage, replete as that past is with emotions which were of the keenest character, and possessing elements of nobility whose reawakening can never work anything but good.

A year ago almost includes the date of the fire, and as a complete resume of the works that have been performed since that time has already been given, we do not propose in the present article to touch upon the incidents of that dreadful time, but rather to compare the present season with the corresponding few weeks of last year, and leave to each reader the task of drawing his own conclusions.

A year ago a campaign, purely local in its character, but vitally interesting to the world, who were watching the stricken city with intense attention, was just opened. The fate of the city, the well-being of the impoverished people, was in the scale. The city demanded then, if at any time, an honest local government; then, if at any time, party interests were a secondary consideration, and the general good a primary necessity. The city's credit had to be maintained abroad; men of honesty and integrity were needed. The raising of funds for necessary purposes, the reconstruction of the shattered municipal machinery, was imperative; and capable, as well as honest rulers, were to be chosen. In this emergency the people were to take their choice. Men who were never candidates for office before, who held themselves aloof from the petty wranglings of local politics, were called upon to befriend their fellows, and devote to the general good such wisdom and experience as had already elevated them above the fellows who ran the city.

In this emergency the Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, acting in harmony with the general wish of the good citizens, decided to forego any hostilities, and unite in the nomination of good men who could be supported by all who had the city's real interest at heart, and not their own individual pocket at stake. The two Committees met on Oct. 26 and 27, and concluded their labors with the nomination of county and city officials in a manner which the vote of the people a few weeks later pronounced to be entirely satisfactory. Experience, we have proved to them that the choice they then made was a good one; that the officers nominated to serve no more party purposes, but for the general good, have done all in their power to secure that good government, and that city affairs have never been better or more honestly administered than they have been by the gentlemen who were elected on the "Fire-Proof Ticket." The experiment was a triumphant success, and the wisdom and generosity which it inspired, and looked at correctly when viewed by the watching world with worth, was greeted by the watching world with a round of applause, whose echoes have not ceased to sound.

A year ago the question of whether the city should be rebuilt had been emphatically decided in the affirmative by the rapid rising of many substantial structures. The call for mechanics had not as yet been answered, and a strike among the bricklayers and stonemasons followed. The strike was confined only to individual buildings, and wages rose from $3.50 to $4.50, without any particular delay in building. [illegible] employer and employees. As it was just beginning to be understood throughout the land that the building would be pushed forward through the winter, mechanics were satisfied with that figure, and worked as men are wont to do, an average four days out of the six. They had not then thought of limiting their hours to eight, but were content to toil for ten hours without a murmur.

A year ago nearly 80,000 persons were mainly dependent upon the generosity of the outside world for their maintenance. Nobody supposed when the relief barracks were occupying the site now known as Green's clothing store, that the occupants of these limited quarters would, within a year, be visiting the various shows and exhibitions that have since then been given upon the spot where their virtuous couches were spread. But they have undoubtedly done so. Green's Garden was not even thought of, nor were exhibitions, for that matter. Relief money was pouring in from all quarters, and being distributed day by day to the hungry and ill-clad multitudes who were driven to dependence. Fortunates who were driven to dependence. Today these unfortunates are again earning their daily bread; a summer of hard work and good pay has given them a surplus fund for the needs of the winter. The hired domestics on the other hand who were exceptionally difficult to obtain a year ago, who were unusually insolent a year ago, and who appeared as a body to have been transformed into mendicants, are again reduced to the ranks of industry, to the great comfort of the suffering responsibility who were so dependent on their services. As the contributions continued to arrive, and the amount of prey reached the upturned nostrils of the independent kitchen-lady, the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE show that more and more pressing was the demand for feminine assistance, and smaller by degrees and beautifully less the demand of these delicate creatures for domestic employment. From a few short advertisements calling for "a good girl to do general house work," the list swelled on Sundays to over a column of frantic assurances that if a young lady of that elevated class would condescend to draw her weekly wages on Saturday at such a place, every opportunity for social enjoyment and recreation would be gladly afforded her, and no awkward questions as to character be considered necessary. But the frantic assurances grew more and more frequent until April, when the Relief Society "shut down" on the unworthy, and the advertisers were on the other side of the fence.

A year ago the condition of the city was not very much superior to the present as regards the number of criminals it contained. There were five murderers in jail awaiting trial. The number to-day is greater. One murderer who then awaited trial has not yet met his doom.

One year ago hundreds of anxious friends were inquiring for missing persons. A long list was daily furnished in the morning papers, but for weeks after the fire, inquiries continued to come in, not only in the city, but from all parts of the world. Now those who were in the land of the living, and whose desire to meet their friends was mutual and genuine, have met; those who saw in the tender inquiries of nameless friends a crafty device on the part of a long suffering creditor, have not availed themselves of the opportunity by sending "to the above address." Some, how many none will ever know, have failed to respond to these distracted queries, having registered their names in the other world, where perhaps now they have enlightened some of those who sought them, on the subject of their rapid change of base. How many such inquiries have been left unanswered cannot be learned.

A great deal has been written, and a fair proportion of it read on the subject of rebuilding. It was the great topic of conversation among us. The character and cost of the buildings that were to go up, the material and general style were a common theme. Public improvements of all kinds were talked of. One gentleman suggested the erection of iron houses as a cheap, expeditious, and ornamental improvement on the shelterlessness of a great number of sufferers. The partition walls, he thought, might be made in sections, of four and six feet each. He thought they would result in a gain of ground, could be put up in the hottest weather, could be more readily improved, and would be far more fire-proof than stone buildings. The only trouble was that he failed to suggest where the money was to come from.

The New York papers were still indulging in all sorts of little suggestions. One wondered why immediate steps were not taken to rebuild the city in circular form, with the Court House in the centre, and the main streets radiating from it. The author of the suggestion ignored the miles of beautifully paved streets which cost so many thousand dollars, and which survived the fire almost without injury.

Another gentleman suggested the use of heating apparatus on the gas works principle. He advocated the laying down of supply pipes from some given centre, and thought there was no time like the then present to put his suggestions into effect. Fifty blocks, he thought, could be heated in this way from one boiler, and he called upon the energetic men who had made Chicago what it was, to take hold of the thing and work it into shape. But he was a New Yorker, and his words have been treated with neglect.

All sorts of suggestions were being made and referred to the grandchildren of the young men who were too busy in the giant work of rebuilding, for their consideration when they had leisure, with instructions to report when they thought right and proper.

A year has relieved many of us from fearful anxieties about missing friends, about pecuniary troubles, how the terrible winter was to be endured, whether one's salary would be reduced, or whether one would be compelled to seek employment elsewhere, whether the price of coal would rise as the price of meat, and meat in proportion to the avarice of the coal dealers. But it has relieved us of one anxiety, and that is with regard to our insurance. Then we all thought we might realize a little money from the exploded companies; now we are satisfied that we never shall.

Advertisers were not so well off a year ago as they are to-day. The limited press facilities of the daily papers were surely exemplified. Columns and columns of advertisements had to be refused because there was not space enough for them. Display advertisements were not possible for a short time; all had to be uniform, in order to give all parties a fair chance. Gradually, as the pressure continued, more room was made, and a double sheet issued for a while. Even this was barely sufficient to accommodate the advertising public, and print the news for which the intelligent community so devoutly longed. Advertising was a necessity then as it is now, and was the manifestation of the determination of the citizens to go forward with their work. The advertising columns of the daily papers of a year ago are interesting reading, and the future historian of the future metropolis of the world, which every good citizen believes Chicago to be, will pore over the files of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and weave from those disjointed fragments of information a thrilling idyll of a mighty people fighting successfully against fearful odds. The same columns to-day are interesting reading matter, and a comparison of to-day's issue with that of the Sunday corresponding a year ago, showing the advance in the typographical superiority of the former over the latter; the information conveyed in each; with scarcely any point of similarity except in the spirit of enterprise and determination evinced in both, would be an interesting study. The future historian has plenty of material here for a poem that would make even Homer open his blind eyes and fling away his Iliad as unworthy a place beside the history of Chicago.

With half a dozen first-class theatres richly furnished, and thronged nightly with elegantly attired audiences, we can hardly now we contrived to pass away last winter, when the Globe Theatre and its then meagre attractions, and the minstrel hall in Rice & Jackson's building, constituted our only places of amusement. So rapidly have the various theatres replaced those that were destroyed that the amusement-loving public have dropped into their old seats just as if nothing had happened, and as if when the curtain fell on Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871, it had not dropped for a twelvemonth, but merely for the forty-eight hours usually elapsing before the reopening of a place of amusement after an ordinary Saturday night's performance. And now we really do wonder what we did do on those long, dreary winter evenings; what could have filled in our time? It is true that Standard Hall filled a vacancy, and the Academy of Music hurried to completion, and mitigated the dreariness of the season. Then came the Star Lecture Course, under the management of the notorious Steiner; and later in the season Charlotte Cushman electrified us. But there was still an enormous hiatus to be bridged over, and the above-mentioned amusements only formed the piers. Each individual probably can furnish the superstructure for himself. Now there is so much competition in catering to the public appetite for amusement, that the difficulty is to find a leisure evening.

For the first few weeks nobody wanted to patronize theatres; a universal sack necessitated proportionate rest, and no time was allowed for amusement. The brief aesthesnee from recreation, and the unflinching struggle to rebuild the city and its business, deserved the reward which it has achieved. The theatres are all rebuilt but one, better than before; two new ones have been added to the list, and those who were sackcloth last winter did so that to-day they may deck themselves as becomes them.

A year ago the streets were unconfortable thoroughfares. To journey through the burnt district was a pecuniary outlay. To visit the unburnt portion of the South Division from the business centre of the West was a pilgrimage, to which the famous journeys of Mecca were pleasant walks. There was no sidewalk on Madison street. There were horrible brick heaps, dust heaps, heaps of charred lumber, heaps of safes among which one was compelled to steer with great caution. Teams were navigating the same channels, and when teamsters and pedestrians met in the streets, the advantage was not with the wayfarer. On the contrary, the wayfarer had an unpleasant time of it. The streets were in a chronic state of blockade this time last year. The lots were all vacant and the streets all filled up. A year had wrought a decided change for the better in this respect, at least. Shoe-leather and patience were the greatest sufferers, and both found themselves utterly unable to cope with the difficulties which beset them in a journey through the burnt district. There is not a street in the city now that has not a substantial sidewalk. Miles of stone footpaths, and more miles of wooden sidewalks, have been laid down—nearly 70 of them altogether.

There were no attempts to close the saloons last year. The lager beer vendors on the North Side were a minority. Clark street could boast but one or two saloons, and the quantity consumed in that dry and desolated district in a week would have scarcely sufficed to supply a single establishment for last Sunday week, scarcely for to-day. Beer was as inaccessible last October, in the burnt district, as it is to-day in Maine, and a saloon almost as hard to find as a man who did not believe in the magnificence of the New Chicago. Three policemen could have enforced the Sunday ordinances without difficulty from North avenue to Harrison street, and from Canal street to the lake. But every one was intent upon some other subject just then; the police needed to look after the imaginary desperadoes who had not all been hanged to lamp-posts; their time was too fully occupied with restoring stolen property, and scrutinizing belated travellers, for a thought of Sunday ordinances; and the selection of good men for city offices, and a thousand other things were engrossing public attention, and the saloon question was postponed for a year.

It must be frankly admitted that the daily papers a year ago were not up to their present standard of excellence. Excepting the advertisements, reading matter was scarce. But the latter made up for the defect, as was right it should, the advertisers being responsible for the comparatively small amount of space that could be devoted to news. But such news as there was [illegible] for the paucity for the defect in quantity. The people did not complain; they appreciated two facts: first, that advertising was a peremptory necessity, and secondly, that the newspapers then published were equal to the average of metropolitan papers throughout the country. They were fully aware that the dailies of Chicago, when in their zenith, were second to none throughout the country, and their temporary eclipse was patiently borne with, like many other trombone incidents to the fire. They were strong in the belief that a few months would restore them to their former excellence, and the issue has more than justified their expectations.

This comparison of the present with the past, not remote by what has been accomplished in the interval, might be indefinitely extended. There is nothing in public affairs, and little, we hope, in private, but looks brighter on Oct. 27, 1872, than it did on the same day a year ago. While there is doubtless something to regret, there is much to rejoice at, and, when we are tempted to complain of what yet remains to be done, a glance from to-day over a year in the past ought to encourage us to renewed exertion, and enable us to recognize in the calamities, and enable us to recognize in the calamities, as Mayor Medill expressed it in his address to the Board of Trade a blessing in disguise.

BOSTON.

The Radical Club---First Meeting of the Season.

Colonel T. W. Higginson Recounts the Sensations of His Trip to Europe.

A Delightful and Instructive Talk.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Oct. 21, 1872.

The third Monday of October is the date of the first meeting of the Radical Club for this season, and henceforth, until May, it will have regular meetings on third Mondays, and such special meetings as may be arranged for by the Committee of Arrangements,—a Committee consisting nominally of several members, but really of one,—

MRS. JOHN T. SARGENT,

who has been the efficient fostering and managing agent of the Club since its organization. She determines the memberships, collects the dues, arranges the programmes of exercises, sends out the cards of admission, and, in most cases, provides the place of meeting, which is at Mr. Sargent's house, in Chestnut street, except when it is at the Rev. Dr. Bartol's, three doors distant. Both houses have large double parlors, where from 100 to 150 people may be comfortably seated. The secret of the maintenance of this Club must be more in this feature of hospitality, as I think, than in any other circumstance or condition. I have no doubt that it would quickly decline if the meetings were in a more public place. But both Mr. and Mrs. Sargent take pleasure in making their house the headquarters of a distinguished literary set, and, two or three times a week during the season, there are pleasant meetings there, at which are present not only the lights of the Radical Club, but others whose names are scarcely less distinguished in social and cultivated circles. The continued prosperity of the Radical Club is a sufficient tribute to the tact, address, and accomplishments of the lady who has so long been its organizing and executive Queen.

The invitation-cards sent out last week announced

AN ESSAY BY MR. HIGGINSON.

These cards have become a necessity, for the general public of all degrees, some time ago, presumed to considered Mr. Sargent's house a kind of public hall, and crowded in on Club-days, very much to the discomfort of those who rightly had this privilege, and to the annoyance of the host and hostess. It had been bruited about, several days before the meeting, that Colonel Higginson would discourse before the Club of his summer's jaunt in Europe; and among those who know how delightfully he can talk when he chooses there was naturally an eager expectation of the occasion. The meeting being the first session of the season, there was an unusual interchange of congratulation between those who rarely meet, except at this Club. Most of

THE REGULAR ATTENDANTS

made their appearance,—Dr. A. Bronson Alcott, who, during the summer, has published a volume, "Concord Days," which will make friends for him wherever known; Dr. Bartol, who, last spring, published "Radical Problems," studded with brilliant thoughts, which frequenters of the Club could remember hearing from him if they fell freshly from his lips; Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose last book, "The American Religion," although it does not jump with the popular creeds, is nevertheless, in its way, full of keen and poetic thought; Julia Ward Howe, a gifted and heroic woman, but with an unfortunate tendency to bury truisms in profundity of words; Edmah D. Cheney, a thoughtful writer, especially on subjects connected with Art; Frank Sanborn, a clever journalist of the independent kind, and an industrious student of other subjects than politics; Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, and himself a poet as well as a Unitarian minister whose theology is a beautiful Theism; Miss A. P. Peabody, devoted to educational reform, and particularly to the introduction of Froebel's Kindergarten system; Nora Perry, whose poetry is in all the monthlies, and Louise Chandler Moulton, poet, too, and story-writer, but whose best work is, perhaps, her letters on literature to the New York *Tribune*; D. A. Wasson, usually present, but this time at the seaside; Henry Hunt, late of Montreal, but now abroad. Henry Hunt, late of Montreal, but now abroad. As an acquisition to the corps of scientific men in this city, and Mr. A. H. Louis, an English journalist, author, and traveller, were among the guests of the occasion.

Mr. Higginson had he had no papers to read, but would tell, in an informal way, some of the experiences and sensations of

HIS EUROPEAN TRIP.

For a conversational narrative, this was an exceedingly happy and entertaining one, and parts of it were quite eloquent. I shall not, in the report I am going to make, give his language with verbatim accuracy, nor, indeed, all of his points, but rather the material of which they were made. Doubtless, in good time, either as lecture or *Atlantic* essay, most of your readers will get his story in his own clean-cut, polished, and idiomatic English.

He said he was the

LAST RELIC OF A VANISHING TYPE

of American society, the class who postponed their European tour till middle-age. Formerly it was customary for Americans to spend the former part of life in their own country, learning what they could, and then to take a course of Europe. Now, it is the fashion to take Europe first; and, on the whole, he was inclined to think the latter method the better one. Yet, in his own case, he was sure the postponement had enhanced his enjoyment. There is a great deal in learning the way to a thing, appreciating it by stages, making it as much possible of your orange-pulp and water before devouring the inmost core of the orange. He did not mean a course of dates, of figures, but rather an education of the imagination.

It is pleasant, after we have read all that an author has written, and appropriated all that we could discover about his character, appearance, and ways, to meet him at length face to face. There is a similar sensation in visiting Europe after the imagination has been stimulated by long contemplation and long expectancy. A clever woman once said to him that she was yet undecided which was the most exhilarating and delightful: to study a great man's character through his works, and then supplement it with a personal acquaintance; or to have that sudden and indelible revelation which comes with the first look into a face. He met and travelled in company with, for a time, an estimable American clergyman, who was conducting through Europe

A BEVY OF EIGHT GIRLS;

and perhaps his responsibilities were not lessened by the circumstance that one of them was his wife. The clergyman said he had endeavored to make them thoughtful and studious of the scenes they were enjoying; sometimes suggested reading a bit of history, or told an old legend; but it was no use. They were having such a good time, they were not learning anything. They were going over Europe for the sport of the thing, and being very much the same kind of good time, and getting just as much good, as they would have and got by a trip to the White Mountains or Niagara Falls.

The association of Europe with the past was impressed upon him by the first fragment of a ruin seen from the steamer as they neared the Irish coast. It was

THE HOME OF HISTORY

lying in wait on the coast to receive him under guardianship. From that moment, he was in a dream which he did not remain long enough to break the spell of. There is this advantage of a quick trip: that the hallucination of being in a remote antiquity is not destroyed. An Englishman who is taken to an abbey in infancy, and who plenics in castles at will, has no conception of the affect of the first sight of a castle on an American. To an Englishman, the inhabitants of a castle are the family living in one end of it. To the imagination of an American, all Feudalism populates it. Nothing was to be compared with the

FIRST VISIT TO AN ABBEY.

As he approached it through the rank verdure, brushing away the hawthorns, there was a momentary chilly reaction,—a fear that, after all, it would disappoint. But, when he stood inside, entered the cloister-cells and saw the worn stones, the great yew-tree filling the courtyard, the immense fire-place where the monks had cooked their feasts, the vast cellar, the Abbots' chamber, all reality for a moment, vanished in presence of the thing, as all reading goes out of mind when you are in the author's presence. All was begun anew. The whole of sacerdotal Mediævalism seemed to be there. So the

FIRST VISIT TO A CASTLE

seemed to bring him into the presence of Ivanhoe. Frotesart was there. Everything wonderful and noble in chivalry had instant association with the place and with him. When he went into Conway Castle, and climbed to the lofty place where only it had been safe to have windows, it was like being on a horn of the moon, a fragment of a wandering star, so far removed did it seem to be from the life of the present time. The ivy-grown and embowered ruins of Ireland it is well to see first, for one gets a whole impression of the spirit of the past before he is called to admire the beauties of architecture and of ideality.

Quickly enough one is forced to begin

TO MAKE CHOICES

of what he will see, and what he will be content to leave unseen. He had to make the choice one day between Darwin and York Minster, and decided on the theory that the Minster would endure a while longer but Darwin might not. So, again, he had to choose between Tennyson and some piece of architectural art, and went to meet Tennyson.

THE FULL GLORY OF THE CATHEDRAL

was never revealed to him until he stood in that at Cologne; and he read a short extract from a journal written on the spot, while the impression was on him. He wrote it there, because he felt that he must write or die: even if he wrote nothing more than one of Mother Goose's Melodies; write something he must do at last to know it's sacred. He could say with Hawthorne, it was his only fulfilled ideal, but for that word "only." Then there was a bit of verse but beautiful description, ending with a reflection which, Mr. Higginson said, was indubitable evidence of his New Englandism. "What wonderful strength it must have cost the reformers to turn their backs on all this!"

Nothing that he saw of Art so haunted him as

THE WONDERFUL CARVED CREATURES

at the top of Notre Dame. It was hard to imagine the Paris he saw was the Paris of our reading. In spite of the few blackened ruins, nothing in Paris seemed to be conscious of the terrible tragedies which had lately been enacted there, making the world shudder,—nothing except those awful carved images of all strange creatures, silent, motionless, awful, all grasping the railing and looking down over the city. How could any one feel safe?

In the intention and purpose of his trip, Europe mainly seemed to him a more desirable subject of study than Art. What surprised him, from the moment of landing in England, was, that

HE LOST HIS NATIONALITY.

He found he was among Englishmen, still. After travelling across the sea, instead of finding a strange people, he was among just such people as he had always known. He never came on the track of that England which is so unlike America that it can't be known. It was not the England Emerson and Hawthorne found. His stay there was almost short enough to enable him to have a theory; and so far as he had formed, it explained the phenomenon by supposing that a change was coming over the English character. American men and English men appear to be assimilating. The same was not true, or, at least, not in the same degree of the other sex; and of the men, it was truer of the Londoner than of other Englishmen. The conditions of journalism, the hurry of the Underground Railroad, the competitions of business, are sharpening the nervous system of the Londoner to the edge, he couldn't distinguish Englishmen from Americans. He was often mistaken for an Englishman, and himself mistake other Americans for Englishmen, and Englishmen for Americans. The feeling of kindness he experienced was very pleasant. He was, on a few occasions, called to account for the exploits of his college acquaintance, Bancroft Davis; but he defended himself by declaring that Davis was never much in American public life, and got whatever diplomatic training he had in England. He encountered none of the traditional ungraciousness or pugnacity. To be sure, a shadow would flit over the face of some acquaintance when told that he was on the wrong side in the war, but it speedily vanished, and they could

SHAKE HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM.

He was introduced to a company at Oxford University as an officer of the Confederate service; but this young man who did it, when he learned the truth of the matter, said he did not the desire to so introduce him, as he himself sympathized with the Union cause; but, having been informed, or misinformed, he feared offence might be taken if he ignored his services.

Colonel Higginson told

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

of an interview with a Sergeant of the Coldstream Guards. He met him in the Post Office of the town, and, desiring to visit a military garrison, made some inquiries of him, in the course of which it came out that he was attached to the Guards, and the Colonel said some pleasant things about the historic achievements of that corps. After they parted, he noticed that the Sergeant appeared desirous to speak with him again, and gave him an opportunity. He wanted to have Colonel Higginson understand that he was not a fair specimen of the Guards. He was not enlisted in the regiment, but transferred to it, and, said he, "I give you my word of honor I am the shortest man in the regiment." The anxiety of the Sergeant that the character of the regiment should not suffer through him was of the essence of nobleness. His statement was true, and the fact that he forgot to mention was, that his exceptional transfer to the regiment was a special mark of honor for extraordinary services.

On the whole, he could agree with Hawthorne that

ENGLISHMEN

are honest, kindly, conscientious people, less vivacious than Americans, but have a certain simplicity and steadiness to be respected. An English crowd is unlike our own, but the difference is not to our advantage. The English crowd is more stupid and good-natured, and easier to manage. He found the travelling manners of the people better than has been represented, and thought them quite as social as Americans. Here, again, he thinks a change is manifest, and that the Englishman is less exclusive than formerly.

With respect to the "higher walks" of society,—

THE NOBILITY, OR ARISTOCRACY,—

it was his fortune to have small opportunity for close observation of their habits, compared with that some of our countrymen appear by their revelations to have had. When he went to London, his first walk was to Carleton House Terrace. He thought that would give him some idea of the magnificence of Royalty, and perhaps the scent of Prince Regents might hang round it still. He found it, and built on a board attached to the premises this interesting notice: For sale or to let for a term of years. Apply to [illegible] Auctioneer. He wondered whether Buckingham Palace would be disposed of before he could view it. Although all Americans desire the establishment of a Republic in England, they wish it postponed until after their next trip. The aristocracy does not appear so prominent a part of the social system as supposed. The distinguished member of the nobility whom it was most difficult to find was Jeemes. Yellow-plush also was found with some difficulty. The fact is, this class is disappearing. There are, however, a few footmen left.

THE EQUIPAGES

are a notable feature of aristocratic display. He used to think the display on the Avenue at Newport was the finest thing in the world; but after he came home, it looked shabby. As this was a confidential talk, he would venture to say he had the same feeling on going again to the Boston Athenæum.

There was very little to indicate, to eye or ear, the existence of

THE MONARCHY.

When he got home, he was quickly reminded that our Chief Magistrate is a President. Some people there supported the Monarchy because it avoided our vituperative election-contests. This argument had no weight with him until he got home. There is abundance of frank criticism of the Monarchy. Doubtless this sentimental Monarchy is less gross, but there is little evidence of any great Republican movement or pressure. The force is spent on intermediate questions. A woman stated the situation truly, as he thought. She said the Throne was fit for a woman. How any man can sustain himself on it, now remains to be seen. The same lady would not have a Republic without a privileged class as the conservators of culture and refinement. The Colonel forcibly stated his opinion that good manners and intellectual growth are not dependent upon any privileged class.

The great advantage of England is

ITS WONDERFUL CONCENTRATION,

and especially is this true of London. It staggers an American author to see how immensely superior are the facilities of the London author. We run great risks in airing our heads before we know what is in the British Museum. Still, he never felt it was well to be far out of America, or to stay away from it long. But London has incalculable resources in certain directions. All the clubs, for example, it is morally certain the man can be found who can answer your question in any department of learning. Owing to this concentration of resources, a man in England can do more and better work than in American. He attended a meeting of the Anthropological Society. The society was small. Its great weight and authority depends on the masterly way in which it is marshaled and handled. The presiding officer was a young man, but his skill was admirable. Colonel Higginson said he came to the conclusion that probably he wasn't a great man of science, but was put in the place because of his supreme skill and tact. At the conclusion of the meeting, he asked who the young man was, and was told it was

[illegible]

He is a Director of the Bank of England, and Member of Parliament, representing the Bank of England, and consequently compelled to bear a large share in its most exacting and important business; manages a large mercantile business on his own account; and has already written several learned and laborious works. There is no city in America where a man could do such an amount and variety of work.

In conclusion, the Colonel said he remained clear in the conviction that certain traditions and theories

ARE INHERITED TO US,

and among these that of preserving form as an art in literature. There is no hesitation to pay proper tribute to what Americans have accomplished in literature. It is not pretended that England has, or had lately the peers of Emerson and Hawthorne in their own walks. May we not feel a glow of pride when we have such tributes to our American art; when, for instance, it is known that a man like Tyndall has committed to memory all the poems of Emerson?

This interesting talk, which was given with a spirit of deliciousness I have not caught, was followed by

A CONVERSATION,

partly speculative, as to the relations of England and America, in which the ashes of old fires were raked over somewhat unpleasantly; but I have considered it more profitable to report Colonel Higginson with reasonable fullness than to save space for what came after.

HUNTER.

AMUSEMENT REVIEW.

THE DRAMA.

In the golden age of Chicago, when conflagrations were matters of casual interest, and the real estate within the city was not all held in pawn for the splendid buildings that conceal it, four theatres so far transcended our needs that several of them came within the category of luxuries. Now seven dramatic temples, so-styled, with greater or less claims to legitimacy, call in unison upon our citizens to come and be amused. The response to this comprehensive invitation is thus far not liberal in its character, unless upon special occasions. Before the fire, our *dilettanti* read the distribution of characters in delicately-scented folios, popular as advertising media, and interesting as depositories of venerable witticisms, reproduced from the jest-books of the last century. The era of perfumed programmes have returned. The perfume has the old pungency, and the wit the antique savor. The boy who dispenses the glasses, ironically called "achromatic," through which you see, darkly, the actors upon the stage like trees walking, deftly thrusts one under your nose as you enter the beautiful auditorium. The poet says:

The smell of violets hidden in the green
Pound back into my empty soul and frame
The times when I remember to have been
Joyful and free from blame.

It is something like this with the programmes. Although it is a great stretch of the imagination to suppose that any one in Chicago ever could have been entirely "free from blame," the reminiscences excited are not unpleasant. What if the odor is a strange combination of printers' ink, sassafras, and asafœtida, and you feel quite glad to see prominently on the principal page the name of the druggist who imparted it to the unoffending paper, that you may be warned, and purchase your millefleurs elsewhere? You grasp it, sniff at it, and are spasmodically happy. The city, as it was of old, rises up before the imagination in all its beauty. You shake hands, so to speak, with the dead past across the fiery chasm. Scented programmes came in again with Mr. Hooley and the "Three Hunchbacks." Mr. McVicker followed, and we dare say that at next Saturday's matinees not an odorless programme will be offered to the patrons of any theatre in the city. The critic does not object to scented programmes. They are a harmless rose-water tribute to dramatic art, and can doubtless be rendered as fragrant as the gales that blow off the spicy shores of Araby the Blest. Nor is any great danger to be apprehended from a superfluity of theatres. Hedged round this season by the peripatetic difficulties of the burnt district, some of them may show more empty seats than are agreeable to thrifty managers, but other seasons are coming. Edwards is still with us, whose every effort in the direction of population is like a new genesis, and a large percentage of the increase must be annually devoted to the drama in order to meet the most intelligent auditor, it is said, but his dollar note is as crisp, and represents as much reality as that of the *blase* admirer of the stage. It is of little consequence that he invariably laughs in the wrong place, applauds impertinently, and guys the actors from the gallery, so long as he conceals the chairs from the view of the management. Mr. Bouicicault says that formerly life was more quiet than it is now, and people went to the theatre to be excited. Sensations are instructed; people live more fevered lives now, and they go to the theatre simply for abstraction, and to be amused. He has constructed his plays on this theory, and has allowed nothing in them that would excite violent emotion, or tax the intellect. Our theatres during the past week have been managed on the plan of the prolific playwright. At two places of amusement we have had pantomime, at another burlesque, while some have attempted anything more ambitious than society plays or the emotional drama. The weather has continued fine, but the attendance, as has been intimated, has been light, with the exceptions specified below.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

"Saratoga" has been played during the week to audiences of fair size and average intelligence. The acting has shown all the excellence that comes from many repetitions, and has not been permitted to become careless and slovenly at the last. To-morrow night will witness the return of Maggie Mitchell to the boards of Chicago. Although the company of the theatre is above the average in ability and versatility, the public will agree that the change to "stars" has not been made a moment too soon. Miss Mitchell is an actress of recognized merit, who plays to a wide constituency of admirers, and appeals always to the gentlest and noblest feelings of the human heart. She has never achieved greatness, but has met with eminent success in her profession. The play of the week will be "Jane Eyre," which will be presented with the following distribution of characters.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Oates closed her engagement at Mr. Aiken's theatre last evening, a large audience being present. The business of the week has not been uniformly excellent, but it has compared favorably with that done at the other theatres of the city. The bill until Friday night consisted of Offenbach's first opera, "The Prince Donna of a Night," and a light farcical operetta to piece out the entertainment. The work of Offenbach's is so entertaining that we almost wonder at its having lain so long perdu. The heroine is a sprightly and original character, that broadens at the the last into the most decided burlesque, and is well suited to Mrs. Oates' style of singing and acting. Her acting retains all of its liveliness, and her singing is much improved. With careful study, the little lady may yet make her mark in English opera of the lighter kind. The company includes much excellent material, but is not even in quality throughout. Mr. Crane is almost always unexceptionable as an actor, and not displeasing as a singer. Mr. Howson acts well, and sings fairly. Mr. Drew sings reasonably well within the limits of his voice, and the other people have more or less vocal and mimetic talent. All of the company show familiarity with the work, and the general business, but their relations to the orchestra are occasionally susceptible of improvement. As a whole Mrs. Oates and party are deserving of their popularity, and were never more worthy of patronage than this season. The "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will be given at the theatre this week, and will introduce to the public Mr. Aiken's new company in the following cast.

Robert Brierly	Mr. Frank P. Aiken
Green Jones	Mr. M. W. Fiske
Hawkshaw	Frank Lawler
James Dalton	Henry Driscoll
Melter Moss	F. S. Pierce
Sam Willoughby	Ada Gilman
Maltby	Mr. G. T. Gaere
Jones	J. C. Clark
Mr. Gibson	J. H. Dacre
May Edwards	Mrs. Anna L. Dacre
Mrs. Willoughby	Mrs. Clara Maeder
Emily St. Evremond	Miss Emily Maeder

New and handsome scenery has been painted for the play, which will be continued on the boards during most of the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There is a process of propagation in the insect world known to naturalists as "fission," which is a godsend to the disciples of Darwin. A portion of some lower organism separates itself from the parent animalcule, and forms an independent individual, how and [illegible] the process completes [illegible] has been on the stage of the Academy for a week. We are not able to say that, viewed from all points, it is better or worse than the old, but it is different. The change is supposed to have been made in the interests of good taste and good morals, but such efforts, however praiseworthy, are of questionable value. We all know that a recent version of "Article 47" partially failed because of too great an infusion of morality. Few people care to see that which has an individuality of its own denaturalized, even in the cause of virtue. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, a graceful and accomplished lady, and a good actress, assumed the part of the heroine. She is abducted from her husband's house while in a fainting fit, and returns to it ten years afterwards, sweet-faced and lovely, in becoming gray hair, and a dove-colored alpaca. The children are represented in the earlier scenes, as of tender years, but when, adolescent, are impersonated by two young ladies of the company. This is a pleasant innovation, and allows of some good acting on the part of Minnie Wilson and Nelson who assume the later parts. An old school teacher is introduced, called *Professor Dill*, a character very well taken by Mr. Padgett. Mrs. Carhart has a better opportunity for character acting in the modified version, and appears to better advantage as a venerable female humanitarian. As to the central figure we cannot think it improved. Persons who are constitutionally fond of the emotional drama, prefer it with its pure unadulterated sensationalism. They like its vigorous emotion, and its intense passion. They do not care to have their scenic immorality sugar-coated. The rendering of the deaf character, *Lady Isobel* and *Madame Mallon* is sweet, tender, womanly, and sympathetic, but we miss from Mrs. Chanfrau's acting the rough vigor, and the more than feminine energy of *Lizzie Cesture*, which seem in plays like *Fast Lynne*, to have a melodramatic appropriateness. Her acting is too natural for variety of drama which lacks naturalness as its prevailing element. The dialogue of the piece is too often stilted, and although it is thereby made in keeping with the sentiment, it has a tendency to offend in simply colloquial scenes. As *Archibald Carlyle*, and *Sir Francis Levison*, Mr. Maynard and Mr. Webster were unhappily placed, and made to appear more stiff and clayey than is their wont. A round of pleasant plays will be given this week. Until the Wednesday matinee we are to have "Dora," in which Mrs. Chanfrau's better qualities will be displayed; on Friday night and Saturday afternoon "Christie Johnstone" and on Saturday evening "King Rene's Daughter" and "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," in both of which pieces Mrs. Chanfrau will be seen, and a one act comedy played for the especial benefit of Miss Alexander.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The performances of minstrel troupes are not such as to call for widely varied criticism. The business has a certain unavoidable sameness which mentioned, although it has a pleasing variety upon the stage. The little minstrel theatre on Monroe street is one of the most agreeable places of public resort in the city, both because of the diverting character of the entertainment offered there, and the beauty of the building. The company is now thoroughly organized by Messrs. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble, and is in excellent working order. The quartette is drilled with care, and the programme of the concert is unexceptionable and highly amusing. The olio includes a wide variety of comic pieces, many of them entirely new, and all of them having novel features. This week the programme will be changed throughout. The concert will include several new ballads, and the olio will close with the langhable burlesque "John Sheppard and Joseph Blueskin," which will be given with new dresses, scenery, music and stage effects. A regular season of burlesque will soon be inaugurated.

MUSIC.

The musical record of the week presents very little of interest, being comprised mainly in two concerts which did come off, and two or three which didn't. Mr. Knopfel's concert, on Tuesday evening, was but thinly attended, and, from a musical point of view, gave little to remember. Mr. Knopfel, however, is none the less deserving of credit for an earnest, honest determination to give a concert of a high order, and that he did not succeed in some particulars is owing more to the petty jealousies of some of the singers, rather than to his own shortcomings. Mr. Knopfel, however, is undaunted in his determination to continue his concerts, and later in the season will give another, the material for which, we presume, will be more carefully selected. The miscellaneous concert given on Friday evening by several well-known singers, at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, complimentary to Mr. Coffin, the organist of the church, was a well-deserved testimonial to an excellent, painsta

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Central City, Blackhawk, and Golden ---Architectural Curiosities.

In a Tunnel---Smelting Works ---James' Peak.

The Autocrat of the Stage-Coach ---Infant Mountains.

X.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., October, 1872.

Fancy a town of 3,000 people thrown up by some volcanic convulsion, and the houses left standing in a deep, narrow valley, at whatever angle or altitude they happened to alight, and you will have a very just idea of

CENTRAL CITY.

It is a typical mining town, built along the sides of an irregular gulch, through which runs a stream that is dark and muddy with the washings of numberless mines. The bare, gray rock that slopes abruptly for nearly 2,000 feet on either side, is unrelieved by a tree or shrub. In the only spot where the gulch widens sufficiently to admit of more than a single thoroughfare scarcely broad enough for two teams to pass, you find yourself in hopeless confusion as to the points of compass. The streets wind around in a purposeless sort of way, without any apparent beginning or end. You seem to wander in a very small circle, in utter uncertainty as to where you started, or in what direction you are going; but you console yourself that you cannot get lost so long as you are less than a stone's throw from a granite wall in every direction.

In this narrow, dusky, rock-bound valley, churches, halls, business-blocks, miners' cabins, and quartz-mills are tumbled hetrogeneously together. Some of the blocks and churches are of stone; the Seller House,—which is the finest hotel building in the Territory, outside of Denver, and towers conspicuously over everything else,—is of brick; but the majority of the houses are of wood, facing in any direction that is most convenient, and

PERCHED UPON ANY ELEVATION

where they can find a piece of a foundation, which is enlarged to the necessary size by blasting out the rocks on one side, and piling them up on the other. How the people ever climb to the residences that are terraced independently above you on the sharp hillside, is a mystery; and why the stilted houses don't roll down in a strong wind would be still more of a mystery, if you did not remember the rarity of the air, and conclude that the wind, with all its fluster, must be more feeble than ordinary wind. Still, you find yourself involuntarily wondering what they do with the little children, who usually have a singular propensity for tumbling even on level ground, and you indulge in sundry philosophical speculations as to the probability of Rocky Mountain human nature being especially adapted to steep and rugged places.

But if your house stand always on the verge of a downfall, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it

RESTS ON GOLDEN FOUNDATIONS,

and that, if you commence digging in your backyard, or, possibly, out of your back window, and have the patience to dig long enough, you are quite sure to strike a vein of treasure. Very likely, too, there is a tunnel leading from your door into the midst of untold wealth that lies hidden in the heart of the mountain. Or it may be there is a shaft sunk in the next cellar; and your children might amuse themselves by washing the shining dust out of the sands in the shallow bed of the muddy stream that tumbles over the rocks a dozen yards away.

Altogether, Central City ought to take the medal for originality. As an

ARCHITECTURAL CURIOSITY,

it certainly deserves the attention of artists and antiquarians. Taking in Nevada, which is a mile above, and Blackhawk, which is a mile below, there are 6,000 people scattered along the narrow gulch. As it is impossible to tell where one town ends and the other begins, you wonder why they don't call it all Central City; but each seems to be especially tenacious of its own individuality, and especially sensitive on the subject of its own exclusive rights.

BLACKHAWK

is Central City repeated on a smaller scale. Its houses are dingier, its streets are narrower, and its two-foot sidewalk looks as if it must have been the product of the same grand convulsion that laid out the town. Its uneven planks are scattered along in terraces, and dip at almost any angle from horizontal to perpendicular. You are glad, however, to be informed that it is a suburban town, and suffers severely from its foolish ambition to stand alone and maintain a separate city organization, separate churches, separate daily papers, and a separate identity. Still, you don't see clearly how any other name and organization would help its being built down hill, or give it any more room to put its houses.

Starting from the hotel, a few moments' drive past tunnels, and shafts, and quartz-mills, brings you to the large smelting-works of Professor Hill,—that is, if you are fortunate enough to escape being blockaded in the crowded thoroughfare, or getting upset among the rocks that run riot in every direction. If you have any curiosity to see the inside of the mountains, you can

ENTER A DARK TUNNEL

that opens out of the street, and find yourself, in a few moments, as far from the light of day as the most cynical of world-haters would ever desire to be. Good Mother Nature rigidly adheres to the law of compensation, and hides her choicest treasures in the most desolate and inaccessible places. As we groped our way through the low, narrow vault, with the water gurgling under our feet, and the flickering candle in our hand only serving to make the darkness visible, I could not help thinking that after all it was very much like mortal pilgrimage through the world. I was quickly compelled, however, to drop moral reflections and attend to my light, which seemed to be in imminent danger of going out. As the distant sound of the workman's drill was a very indefinite guide through the winding passages, the prospect of seeing light in darkness was not altogether agreeable, and it was with a singular feeling of relief that we hailed the dim light at the farther end of the tunnel. There, in this living tomb, 900 feet from the sunlight, men bury themselves and toil through the solid rock at the rate of two feet per day, towards one of the richest gold veins in the mountains. Retracing our steps a little way, and turning into a branch of the main tunnel, we come upon another vein from which they were taking out the dark ore, some of it glittering with leaden crystals, some of it tinged with a greenish copper hue, and some of it touched with all the colors of the rainbow. As they were just ready to blast, and the prospect of an explosion in that narrow cell was not especially inviting to unaccustomed nerves, we picked up a few shining specimens that were just taken out, and made as rapid an exit as the uncertainties of the way and the dimness of our lights would permit.

But the glory of Blackhawk is

ITS SMELTING-WORKS,

which are scattered along the valley at the lower end of town. Here the large dust-heaps, pictured all over with flowers of yellow sulphur and white arsenic from the burning ore inside, smoke all day, and ceaseless fires glare upon pale-faced men who see their lives away in the white-hot liquid metal with the din of machinery ringing forever in their ears. But, with all this roasting, and refining, and re-refining, the refractory gold is sent abroad for its final separation from the copper and lead, of which there still remains a sufficient quantity to pay for the process.

Central City, too, has its

"PEAK,"

which plumes itself upon its superior modesty in claiming an altitude of only 13,000 feet; while the others, which, in its estimation, are really no higher, make much greater pretensions. This modest "Peak" is about ten miles away, and immortalizes the memory of Colonel James, who probably first saw it, or climbed it, or measured it, or heard of it. No doubt he did something to merit naming a peak, although I have never learned what it was, and protest against the reckless appropriation of the Rocky Mountains for the perpetuation of obscure or local names. James' Peak is becoming very popular with tourists, because it is more accessible than the higher ones, and offers a view equally fine. There is a good carriage-road within a mile of the summit. The remaining distance is easily accomplished on ponies, although we preferred to climb the loose rocks on foot, stopping often to take breath, and fling stones into the ice-cold lakes that sparkled and glistened among the rocks, far below us, on every side. The ptarmigan or, as it is called here, the Rocky Mountain quail, that fluttered timidly past us in great numbers, was already partially clad in its snowy winter robes. This curious bird, chameleon-like, reflects its surroundings. In the summer, it takes the sombre hue of the rocks. In the winter, it is white as the snow-peaks. At this season, it is in a transition condition, and its dark plumage is beautifully spotted with white.

From the summit of James' Peak, it seems but an hour's walk down the western slope, through the dense evergreen forests, to Middle Park, which lies just at your feet. But it might not be quite safe to trust to appearances, which verify the old proverb in this clear air. A long curving line of trees marks the course of Grand River, while, far beyond the sunny meadows and green hills, tower the snow-covered heights of one of the loftiest western ranges. The view of Middle Park is much nearer and finer than from Gray's Peak, and one of the best trails crosses the range very near this point. But the general effect of the mountain scenery in every other direction is very much the same as has been described before, as well as the general aspect of the rocks and snow-fields upon the peak itself.

THE RAILROAD

through Clear Creek Canon was just completed within eight miles of Central, but the first trains had not learned to adapt themselves to the winding walls on either side of them. The engine rebelled against the sharp curves, and showed an unsafe disposition to ignore the three-foot track, and take its own course. We waited some days for the finishing touches, and the final strokes of discipline, but were obliged, after all, to take our last view of the hospitable town, with its struggling houses and crooked streets, its pleasant, finely-kept hotel, and its courteous people, from the top of an old-fashioned stage-coach.

FOUR GRAZE-DRIVEN

is a true autocrat. His coach and six horses constitute a domain in which he is sovereign. The common mortal who drives only two horses must give him the road, even if he is forced up a semi-perpendicular wall, or over the crumbling verge of a precipice. His passengers are his subjects, over whom he delights to exercise his lordly power. If he chooses to dash at breakneck speed down a crooked hill four or five miles long, you have the privilege of holding on as well as you can, cultivating your faith, and consoling yourself with involuntary speculations as to whether you would be likely to get picked up, if you were suddenly tossed down the chasm on one side of you. The hills between Central and Golden are very long, very steep, very abrupt, and very angular. You go up very slowly, and down very rapidly. The driver proudly lashes his six horses, while you sit pale and terrified, mentally making your will, and clasping the iron railing with grim resignation. Perhaps he sympathetically tells you that nothing ever happens. But I think he rather enjoys it.

AT GOLDEN,

we were saluted with the home-like sound of the railroad whistle once more. This pleasant little town, that lies at the foot of the mountains, not far from the mouth of the canon through which the icy waters of Clear Creek dash out into the plain, was originally called Golden City, after the fashion of the country, which seemed to consider a name incomplete without the inevitable "City" attached to the end of it. But modern love of brevity has suggested this provincial ambition, and left many places with names that affect you very much like an unresolved chord in music. You involuntarily wait for the next word. Golden City has dropped into plain Golden, and represents an unfinished idea. Central has learned to stand alone, and there is a general disposition to ignore appendages, whether superfluous or not.

As you leave Golden on the train for Denver, you pass directly under a range of

HIGH BASALTIC BUTTES,

which project into the plain. These hard, steep, conical mountains stand quite isolated, and the huge masses of columnar basalt that crown their summits look, in the distance, like pillared temples. They are scattered along everywhere near the base of the foot-hills,—infant mountains which Nature moulded more delicately before beginning her grander work.

A. R. G.

THE TWINS.

From a beautiful lake in the mountain
Two rivulets came down,
With a rustle and flutter like ribbons of blue
By delicate breezes blown.

Over beds of golden lustre,
In the shadow of rock and tree,
They sang the same tune with their silvery tongues,
And clapped their hands in glee.

Over rocks with mosses mantled
They eddied and whirled like a waltzing pair,
Till hand in hand with laughter and leap
They mingled their misty hair.

Over the self-same ledges,
Singing the self-same tune,
They passed from April to breezy May
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled and danced and dallied,
And through the meadows slid.
Till under the same thick grass and flowers
Their future course was hid.

I saw two beautiful children
Of one fair mother born,
Like two young rivulets of golden hue
That smile on the breast of Morn.

The same in age and beauty,
The same in voice and size,—
The same bright hair given to their heads,
The same blue in their eyes.

Singing the same song as ever
In the self-same silvery tune,
They passed from April into May,
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled, and danced, and dallied,
The beautiful vales among,
Till under the same thick leaves and flowers
Their future course was hid.

—*T. Buchanan Read in the November Galaxy.*

QUIPS.

Jewelry for October—Election earring.

—What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? The word wholesome.

—A tender-hearted 'bus-driver says he hates to run over a man; he thinks it hurts the springs.

—Was William Penn's pocket handkerchief the original pen wiper?

—When a lady faints, what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

—The three stages of Darwinism are now said to be, positive, tail; comparative, tailor; superlative, tailless!

—Good intentions are like fainting ladies—all they want is carrying out.

—Adam's nativity has at last been discovered. He was, according to Darwin, a germ-man.

—"How does that look, eh?" said a big-fisted Wall street man to a friend, holding up one of his brawny hands. "That," said the friend, "looks as though you'd gone short on soap."

—A Muscatine, Iowa, father is exercised to know how his daughter discovered that eating warm maple sugar makes gentlemen's moustaches scratchy.

—Ethel (who disapproves of a minimum of jam to a maximum of bread.) "I dare say the Queen and her courtiers eat a whole pot of jam every day, Harry!"

—If a toper and a quart of whiskey were left together, which would be drunk first?

—A man who bought a thousand Havana cigars, on being asked what he had, replied they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

—An old lady who had heard that a young friend had lost a place by misdemeanor, uncharitably observed, "There was allers a woman at the bottom of it."

—The kindest-hearted man lives in Oshkosh. He forbids everybody to disturb a hen who is taking her comfort sitting on two porcelain eggs.

There was a young lady of Tenby,
Who wrote to her *confidante*, "N. B.
I don't want to wed,
No sun, brought's in my head;
But—where can the eyes of the men be?"

—Who was the meekest man, my son?" said the Superintendent of a boy's Bible class in this State. "Moses, sir." "Very well, my boy; and who was the meekest woman?" "Please, sir, there never was no meekest woman."

—A Paris gentleman had purchased a plaster-of-Paris copy of the Venus of Milo. He gave his address to the merchant, and asked him to send it to his home. On the following morning he asked his footman: "Joseph, has a plaster-of-Paris statue been brought to the house?" "Yes, sir," replied Joseph, "they brought here a large woman in plaster-of-Paris, but I refused to receive it." "Why, Joseph?" "Well, sir, her two arms were broken off; and I know you, sir—you would have surely said that it was I who did it."

—Lady Alma Imogene Leonora Carlotta Graham has married the Earl of Broadalbane, and accordingly becomes Lady Alma I. L., etc., etc., etc., Graham-Broadalbane, etc., etc. Quite a rise for her Highness.

—A Colorado man, a few days since, turned out his two horses, tied together with a rope around the neck of each. The next day one of them came home, dragging the head of the other. The last heard of the owner, he was wandering over the prairie, saying he "supposed the d—d animal was dead somewhere." That is just like some man. They always jump to conclusions without waiting for evidence.

—"Color not determinus albus," "Schoolmaster—"What color, according to Virgil, is the worst in a horse?" First boy—"Brown." Second boy—"Chestnut." Third boy (favorite)—"Black." Schoolmaster (meditatively)—"Well—black? Yes, light black; yes, gray. Well—lightish gray, in fact, white. Yes, go up!"

—A gentleman who used to carry on the Sheriff business, wholesale and retail, in Ontonagon County, in an early day, was frequently called upon to quiet tumultuous brawls, which he did by rushing into the crowd and knocking every man engaged in the row as flat as a flounder, and then repeating these memorable words over their prostrate bodies: "Say, boys, what's all this fuss about? As Sheriff of Ontonagon County, I command the peace."

—"I say, Bill, ain't you going to send that boy o' yours to school?" "No, sir. He went one day and comed 'one sayin' it was wrong to get drunk. D'you think I'll have my p'rental feelin's outraged, and all sweet inf'ences o' 'ome affac-abun broken by swells a teachin' of 'im such things? Come, an't you goin' to stand a pint?"

—What is the difference between a crushed hat and the intoxicated son of wealthy parents? One is a cylinder stove, and the other is an heir tight.

—"What are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were stealing ice." "Well—yes—perhaps it will bear that construction."

—A woman at Lawrence, Mass., lately had to get an extension of time for paying an instalment on her sewing machine because her husband had been and married another woman and brought her home, thereby increasing the family expenses. The long-suffering creature remarked: "It ain't just acting right by me, anyhow."

—A Jersey paper tells a very interesting story of a little boy in that State. He was climbing an apple tree, and when upon the topmost limb he slipped and fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching by his bedside through many weary hours, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him, she asked if there was anything she could do for him, now that he began to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead or change his pillow, or fan him? Opening his eyes languidly and looking at her, the little sufferer said: "Yes, I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind." He got them.

RELIGION.

Mrs. Joseph Spinney has given $20,000 for the construction of a Methodist Church at Great Neck, L. I., and $10,000 for its maintenance.

—The Unitarian Church in St. Louis calls a young minister from New England, for pastor, at a salary of $6,000, which declines, unless the amount is raised to $9,000 and a three months' vacation granted.

—The Elizabeth, N. J., Baptist Church has given a house worth $15,000 to the wife of their pastor.

—The Rev. Simon Parmelee, D. D., aged 90, has been settled sixty-four years over a church at Westford, Vt. Not one member of his first congregation is now living, so far as he knows.

—There is a rumor afloat in the various European capitals—a rumor which seems to have a real foundation—that France and Austria are preparing to make a formal declaration against the plans of legislation which the Italian Government has laid out upon the Roman convent question.

—Jay Cooke proposed to aid in building a Baptist church on condition that when the building was completed he would be permitted to partake with the brethren at their communion table. The offer was declined.

—The Rev. J. J. Pullman, recently rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., is reported as a convert to Romanism.

—The whole number added on examination to the Presbyterian Church last year was 28,783, being an average of six to each congregation.

Bishop Bedell confirmed three persons in Trinity Church, Columbus, O., on Thursday evening of last week, preparatory to their becoming candidates for holy orders in the Episcopal Church. One was a Roman Catholic, one a Presbyterian, and one a German Reformed Presbyterian.

—The Presbytery of Elizabeth, N. J., at its recent session, resolved that none of their pastors ought to receive less salary than $1,000 and house rent, and that each member of their congregations ought to devote at least two cents a day for this purpose.

—The Presbyterian Church in the city of New York, of which Dr. C. N. Robinson is pastor, is the largest church edifice of that denomination in the United States. It will seat 2,100 people, in 310 pews.

—Dr. Grant, of the American mission at Cairo, has discovered a document of immense interest and importance in the shape of a Hebrew MS. of portions of the Bible. It was found in a synagogue in the neighborhood of Cairo, reported to have been built 45 years before the second Temple was destroyed. Parts, at least, of this MS., which still awaits proper examination, are supposed to be very old.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions have recently held their sixty-third anniversary meeting. The receipts of the year were $428,692, and the expenditures $416,012. The missionaries from this country employed by the Board number 334, of whom 180 are ordained ministers. There are 994 native preachers and helpers, 173 churches, and 9,019 members.

—The Episcopal Church has gathered more than fifty congregations in the principal cities of Mexico, which are mainly ministered to by those who were formerly priests in the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Dr. Riley, formerly of New York City, is the head of the mission.

—The new Episcopal Cathedral, which it is proposed to build in the city of New York, will cost two millions of dollars. Two gentlemen are ready to give $100,000 each.

—On Sunday last, the fortieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Purcell was celebrated in Cincinnati. When he came to Cincinnati, in 1833, there was but one Catholic Church in the city, and but sixteen churches, mostly block-houses, in the State. Now there are thirty churches, some of them very fine, in Cincinnati, and in the three dioceses of Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, are three hundred and ninety-seven Catholic churches, and one hundred and one chapels.

—A curious piece of church building is going on in New York City. The edifice hitherto occupied by the younger Tyng's congregation proving too small for the wants of the growing parish, a new and larger one is being built over it, services meanwhile being continued without interruption in the "inner temple."

—A letter from Spain in the New York *Tablet* (Roman Catholic), says: "Your readers have probably read in the Spanish Catholic press of another remarkable appearance, that of the three thorns which have miraculously grown out of the dark heart of St. Theresa, kept with great veneration in a crystal case in the Convent of Alba de Tormes. These thorns have only appeared since the persecutions of the Church, and the Archbishop of Salamanca, having investigated the miracle, has pronounced it authentic, and allowed attested photographs to be taken of the relic in its present state, of which one lies before me. The longest thorn appeared on the occupation of Rome."

—The Ritualistic clergy in London are making great exertions to furnish comfortable and respectable places in which workingmen and women may spend their evenings free from the temptations of the public-house parlors. Here is one of the announcements: "On Thursday evenings throughout the winter our Girls' School will be open to all members of the St. Mary Magdalene Society from 8:30 to 10 p. m. Chess, draughts, papers, etc. Women are invited to bring their work, *but not their babies.* They will be able to get tea at a small charge. Men are invited to bring their pipes and tobacco, and to send out for beer if they like it. God save the Queen!"

—The Rev. Mr. Pentecost, whom we mentioned lately as having celebrated the Lord's Supper with a dying man in company with three or four other Christians, not Baptists, who happened to be present, has been severely denounced in the denominational papers. Having received a second call from the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston, thinking it possible that, in view of recent circumstances, his church might think it desirable for him to leave, he laid the case before a meeting of the whole church, but they voted unanimously against his leaving them.

—A delegation of intelligent Jews have recently visited Palestine, to investigate the condition of the 16,000 of their coreligionists living there. They report that they have no visible means of support, but spend their time in idleness, praying and Talmud reading, and foolish pining and sighing in the ruins of the Temple, eking out a miserable existence by the charity of the Jews of Europe, America, and Australia. The *Jewish Times* of New York regards their report as an additional argument against the folly of encouraging the emigration of the Jews to a country "which has no other claim than that of a venerable monument of the past," and recommends the removal from their prayer-book of petitions for the restitution of the Holy Land and the rebuilding of the Temple; contending that "not only a folly, but a crime, to feed the sickly imagination of poor, ignorant people by the hope of better value than another in the eyes of God."

EUGENIE GRANDET;

OR,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated From the French of De Balzac, for The Chicago Tribune.

V.

Father Grandet, having no more orders to give, pulled out his watch, and, seeing that he had half an hour at his disposal before breakfast, took his hat, kissed his daughter, and said:

"Do you want to take a walk along the Loire, in my meadows? I have something to attend to there."

Eugenie put on her hat of sewed straw, lined with rose taffetas; then the father and daughter walked down the whistling street to the square.

"Where are you going so early?" said the notary Cruchot, who met Grandet.

"To see something," said this good man, who was not deceived by the early walk of his friend.

When Father Grandet went to see something, the notary knew by experience that there was always some profitable operation concerned. So he accompanied him.

"Come, Cruchot," said Grandet to the notary; "you are a friend of mine. I am going to prove to you what a folly it is to plant poplars on rich land."

"Do you count for nothing the sixty thousand francs you handled for these in your meadows on the Loire?" said Cruchot, opening his heavy eyes. "What fuck you had! To fell your trees at the very moment when white wood was in demand at Nantes, and to sell them at thirty francs each!"

Eugenie listened, not knowing that she was on the verge of the most solemn moment of her life, and that the notary was to bring about the declaration of a paternal and sovereign decree concerning her. Grandet had reached the magnificent meadows he owned on the Loire, where thirty laborers were busied in cleaning off, filling up, and levelling the ground once occupied by the poplars.

"Mr. Cruchot, just see how much room a poplar takes up," said he to the notary. He called out to a workman: "John, measure with your stick all *sides* around."

"Four times eight feet," said the laborer, when he had finished.

"Thirty-eight feet lost," said Grandet to Cruchot. "I had on this line three hundred poplars; was it not? Now, three hundred times thirty-two feet took up five hundred feet of grass land; add twice as much on the sides, fifteen hundred, and the middle rows as much. So set down a thousand bundles of hay."

"Well!" said Cruchot, to help on his friend, "a thousand bundles of this hay are worth about six hundred francs."

"Say twelve hundred, on account of the three or four hundred francs for the rowan. Well, figure up what twelve hundred francs a year for forty years would amount to,—with compound interest, you know."

"Call it sixty thousand francs," said the notary.

"Very good! Supposing it makes only sixty thousand francs. Two thousand poplars in forty years will not bring me fifty thousand francs. It is a losing business. I have worked that out," said Grandet in a proud tone. "John," said he, "you will fill up the holes, except those along the Loire, where you will plant the poplars I have bought. By setting them just in the river, they will grow at the expense of the Government," added he, turning to Cruchot, and giving to the word an air of slight motion which was equivalent to the most ironical of smiles.

"That is plain; poplars should be set only on poor land," said Cruchot, stupefied by Grandet's calculations.

"*Yes, sir,*" replied the cooper, ironically.

Eugenie, who was looking at the sublime scenery of the Loire, without listening to her father's figuring, presently paid attention to Cruchot's remarks, as she heard him say to his client: "Well, you have brought a son-in-law from Paris. All Saumur talks of nothing but your nephew. I shall soon have to draw up a contract, Father Grandet."

"You came out pretty early to tell me that," accompanying this observation with a motion of his won. "Well, my old comrade, I will be frank, and tell you what you want to know. I had rather, look you, throw my daughter into the Loire than give her to her cousin; you can state that. But no, let people talk."

This answer made Eugenie dizzy. The remote hopes just beginning to dawn in her heart, destroyed and embodied in herself, seemed formed a bunch of flowers, which she saw cut and lying on the ground. Since the preceding evening, she had become attached to Charles by all those ties of happiness which unite souls; thenceforth suffering was to strengthen them. Does it not belong to the noble fortune of woman to be more touched by the display of misery than the splendors of fortune? How could paternal feeling have died out in her father's heart? Of what crime was Charles guilty? Mysterious questions! Already her nascent love, so deep a mystery, shrouded itself with mysteries. She went back home with trembling limbs, and, as she reached the gloomy old street, so gay to her, she found its appearance sad; she breathed in the melancholy which times and events had stamped on it. None of the teachings of love were lacking. When a few steps from the house, she went ahead of her father, and awaited him at the door, after having knocked. But Grandet, who saw in the notary's hand a paper not yet opened, said to him: "How are securities?"

"You will not listen to me, Grandet," replied Cruchot. "Buy quickly; there is yet twenty per cent to be made in two years, besides interest at an excellent rate,—an income of five thousand livres on an investment of eighty thousand francs and fifty centimes."

"We will see about that," replied Grandet, rubbing his chin.

"My God!" said the notary.

"What, my?" exclaimed Grandet, as Cruchot put the paper before his eyes, and said to him, "Read that article."

"Mr. Grandet, one of the most esteemed business-men of Paris, blew out his brains yesterday, after having appeared as usual at the Bourse. He had sent his resignation to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and had also divested himself of his place as Judge in the Commercial Court. The failures of Messrs. Roquin and Souchet, his broker and notary, have ruined him. The respect which Mr. Grandet and his credit enjoyed were, nevertheless, so great that he would doubtless have found aid on the Paris Exchange. It is to be regretted that this honorable man yielded to a first moment of despair," etc.

"I knew it," said the old vine-dresser to the notary.

These words from Cruchot, who, in spite of his legal impassibility, felt a chill run down his back as he thought that Grandet of Paris had perhaps vainly begged for the millions of Grandet of Saumur.

"And his son, so gay yesterday?"

"He knows nothing yet," replied Grandet, with the same composure.

"Good day, Mr. Grandet," said Cruchot, who understood, and went to reassure the President de Bonfons.

When Grandet went in, he found breakfast ready. Madame Grandet, around whose neck Eugenie had thrown her arms to kiss her with that demonstrativeness which a secret grief inspires, was already on her raised chair, and knitting sleeves for the winter.

"You can eat," said Nanon, who came down stairs four steps at a time. "The child sleeps like a cherub. How pretty he is with his eyes shut! I went in and I called him; yes, indeed, I did."

"Let him sleep," said Grandet. "He will waken early enough to-day to learn bad news."

"What is the matter?" asked Eugenie, putting in her coffee the two small lumps of sugar, weighing a few grains, which the good man amused himself by cutting in his spare moments. Madame Grandet, who had not dared to ask this question, looked at her husband.

"His father has blown out his brains."

"My uncle?" said Eugenie.

"The poor young man!" exclaimed Madame Grandet.

"Yes, poor," said Grandet, "he has not a penny."

"Well, he sl eps as if he was the king of the earth," said Nanon, in a soft voice.

Eugenie stopped eating. Her heart contracted as it does when, for the first time, compassion, excited by the misfortune of the loved one, diffuses itself through the entire body of a woman. The poor girl wept.

"You did not know your uncle; why do you weep?" said her father, giving her one of those looks of a famished tiger, such as he doubtless cast on his piles of gold.

"But, sir," said the servant, "who would not feel a pity for that poor young man, who sleeps like a wooden shoe, without knowing his fate?"

"I am not talking to you, Nanon! Hold your tongue."

Eugenie learned then that the woman who loves must always hide her feelings. She did not answer.

"I hope that you will say nothing of this till I come back, Madame Grandet," continued the old man. "I am obliged to go and lay out the ditch at my fields along the road. I will be back at noon for the second breakfast, and I will talk with my nephew about his affairs. As for you, Mademoiselle Eugenie, if it is for that dandy that you are crying, enough of that, my child! He is going presently to the great ladies You will not see him again."

The father took his gloves from the brim of his hat, put them on with his ordinary composure, making them fit closely by interlocking his fingers, and went out.

"Oh, mamma, I am choking!" exclaimed Eugenie, when she was alone with her mother. "I have never suffered so." Madame Grandet, seeing her daughter grow pale, opened the window, and let her breathe the open air. "I am better," said Eugenie, after a minute.

This nervous emotion in a nature till then apparently calm and cold, reacted on Madame Grandet, who looked at her daughter with that sympathetic intuition with which mothers' love endowed her for the object of their tenderness, and declined all. But, in fact, the life of the celebrated Hungarian sisters, bound to one another by a blunder of Nature, had not been more intimate than that of Eugenie and her mother, always together in that window-embrasure, together at church, and sleeping together, in the same atmosphere.

"My poor child!" said Madame Grandet, taking Eugenie's hand to rest it on her bosom.

At these words, the girl lifted up her head, questioned her mother with a look, discerned her hidden thoughts, and said to her: "Why send him to the Indies? If he is unhappy, should he not stay here? Is he not our nearest relation?"

"Yes, my child; it would be very natural; but your father has his reasons, and we must respect them."

The mother and daughter sat down in silence, —one on her raised chair, the other on her little arm-chair; and both resumed their work. Burdened with gratitude for the admirable unison of heart that her mother had shown her, Eugenie kissed her hand, saying, "How good you are, my dear mamma!" These words brought a glow on the old maternal face, withered by long suffering.

"Do you like him?" said Eugenie.

Madame Grandet replied only by a smile; then, after a moment's silence, she said, in a low voice, "Do you love him already, then? That would be bad."

"Bad!" said Eugenie, "why? He pleases you; he pleases Nanon; why should not he please me? Come, mamma, let us set the table for his breakfast." She threw aside her work. The mother did the same, saying to her, "You are foolish." But she took pleasure in justifying her daughter's folly by sharing it. Eugenie called Nanon:

"What do you want now, Mademoiselle?"

"Nanon, will you have some cream at noon?"

"Oh! at noon? yes," replied the old servant.

"Well, give him very strong coffee; I have heard Mr. des Grassins say that coffee was made very strong at Paris. Put in a good deal."

"And where do you expect me to get it?"

"Buy it."

"Supposing Mr. Grandet were to meet me?"

"He is out in his fields."

"I run. But Mr. Fessard has already asked me if the Three Magi were stopping with us, when he gave me the wax-light. The whole town will know our extravagances."

"If your father were to notice anything," said Madame Grandet, "he is capable of beating us."

"Very well, he may; we will take his blows kneeling."

The sole answer of Madame Grandet was to raise her eyes to Heaven. Nanon took her hood, and went out. Eugenie spread a white cloth; she went after some of the bunches of grapes which she had amused herself by hanging up on cords in the garret; she walked lightly along the corridor, so as not to waken her father, who was sound asleep; then she returned, looking at his door to his equal breathing. "His fortune wakes while he sleeps," said she. She plucked the greenest leaves from the grape-vine; arranged her grapes as coquettishly as an old butler could have done, and carried them triumphantly to the table. She made a foray in the kitchen, on the pears counted by her father, and piled them up in a pyramid among the leaves. She went and came, ran and skipped. She would willingly have sacked her father's house; but he had the keys of everything. Nanon came back with two fresh eggs. As she saw them, Eugenie felt like hugging her.

"The tenant of the Lande had some in his basket. I asked him for them; and he gave them to me, so as to oblige me,—the dear!"

After two hours of attention, during which Eugenie left her work twenty times to see the coffee boil, or to hear the noise that her cousin made in dressing, she succeeded in preparing a very simple and inexpensive breakfast, but which deranged terribly the inveterate ways of the house. The noon-meal was eaten standing. Each one took a morsel of bread, some fruit or butter, and a glass of wine. As she looked at the table placed near the fire, at the two dishes of fruit, the egg-cup, the bottle of white wine, and the sugar piled up in a saucer, Eugenie trembled in all her fibres at the thought of the looks which her father would give her were he to come in then. So she glanced repeatedly at the clock, to calculate whether her cousin could breakfast before the return.

"Be easy, Eugenie; if your father comes, I will take it all on myself," said Madame Grandet.

Eugenie could not restrain a tear.

"Oh, my good mother!" exclaimed she, "I have never loved you enough."

Charles, after having walked a thousand times across his room, humming as he went, finally came down stairs. Fortunately, it was only 11 o'clock. The Parisian! he had paid as much attention to his toilet as if he had been at the chateau of the noble lady who was travelling in Scotland. He entered with that affable and smiling air which becomes youth so well, and which caused Eugenie a sorrowful joy. He had taken the destruction of his castles in Anjou good-naturedly, and approached his aunt gaily.

"Did you spend the night well, my dear aunt? And you, my cousin?"

"Quite well, sir; did you?" said Madame Grandet.

"Perfectly."

"You must be hungry, my cousin," said Eugenie; "take a seat at the table."

"But I do not breakfast before noon,—the time when I get up. However, I fared so poorly on the way that I will accept your invitation. Besides——" he pulled out the most delicious flat watch Breguet ever made. "Why! it is eleven o'clock. I have been an early riser."

"Early," said Madame Grandet.

"Yes, but I wanted to unpack my baggage. Well, I shall be glad to eat something,—a mere trifle,—a fowl, a partridge."

"Holy Virgin!" exclaimed Nanon, as she heard those words."

"A partridge!" said Eugenie to herself, and would have willingly given her whole hoard for one.

"Pray sit down," said his aunt.

The dandy sank upon the arm-chair, like a pretty woman striking an attitude on a divan. Eugenie and her mother took chairs, and seated themselves near him, before the fire.

"Do you always live here?" said Charles, who found the sitting-room uglier in the daytime than by candle-light.

"Always," said Eugenie, looking at him, "except during the vintage season. Then we go to help Nanon, and stop at the Abbey of Noyers."

"Do you never walk?"

"Sometimes on Sunday after vespers, when it is pleasant," said Madame Grandet, "we walk on the bridge, or to see the hay when it is mowed."

"Have you a theatre?"

"To go to a play!" exclaimed Madame Grandet. "To see comedians! But, sir, do not you know that it is a deadly sin?"

"Here, my dear sir," said Nanon, serving the eggs, "we will give you chickens in the shell."

"Oh! fresh eggs," said Charles, who, like people accustomed to luxury, had forgotten his partridge. "But this is delicious; have you any butter, my dear child?"

"Ah! butter! Then you will have no cake," said the servant.

"Give us some butter anyway, Nanon," exclaimed Eugenie.

The girl watched her cousin cutting his thin slices of bread, and took pleasure in it, as much as the most tender-hearted grisette of Paris takes in seeing a melo-drama played, where innocence triumphs. It is true that Charles brought up by a gracious mother, and finished by a fashionable woman, had motions as coquettish, elegant, and delicate as those of a feminine fop. The pity and the tenderness of a young girl possess a truly magnetic influence. So Charles, seeing himself the object of the attentions of his cousin and aunt, could not evade the influence of the feelings which directed themselves toward him, and, so to speak, inundated him. He cast at Eugenie one of those looks radiant with kindness and caresses,—a look which seemed to smile. As he gazed at Eugenie, he perceived the exquisite harmony of the features of that pure face, her innocent attitude, and the magic clearness of her eyes, where young thoughts of love scintillated, and where desire was unknowing of pleasure.

"On my word, my dear cousin, if you were at the opera, in an open box, and in full dress, I assure you that my aunt would be right; you would make many men guilty of the sin of envy, and many women of that of jealousy."

This compliment oppressed Eugenie's heart, and made it palpitate with joy, though she did not understand what it meant.

"Oh, my cousin! you want to make fun of a poor little provincial."

"If you knew me, my cousin, you would know that I abhor raillery; it withers the heart and wounds all the feelings;" and he swallowed very pleasantly his buttered bread. "He, probably I am not smart enough to make fun of others, and the dastard does me much injury. At Paris, they have a way of killing you off a man by saying, 'He has a good heart.' That expression means, 'The poor fellow is as stupid as a rhinoceros.' But, as I am rich, and it is known that I can hit my aim with the first shot, at thirty paces, with any kind of pistol, and in the open field, raillery respects me."

"What you say, my nephew, shows a good heart."

"You have a very pretty ring," said Eugenie. "Is it improper to ask you to let me see it?"

Charles held out his hand as he slipped off the ring, and Eugenie blushed as she grazed with the tips of her fingers the pink nails of her cousin, which were shining.

"See the beautiful work, my mother."

"Oh! there is a lot of gold there," said Nanon, as she brought in the coffee.

"What is that?" asked Charles, laughing.

And he pointed to an oblong-pot of brown clay, varnished, with a porcelain lining, bordered with a fringe of ashes, and to the bottom of which the coffee-grounds fell, after coming to the surface of the boiling liquid.

"That is boiled coffee," said Nanon.

"Ah, my dear aunt! I shall leave at least some beneficent sign of my visit here. You are very backward. I will teach you how to make good coffee in a chaptal coffee-pot."

He tried to explain the workings of a chaptal coffee-pot.

"Ah, well! if there is as much fussing about it as that," said Nanon, "it would take one's lifetime. I could never make coffee that way. And then, too, who would get feed for the cow while I was making the coffee?"

"I would get it," said Eugenie.

"Child!" said Madame Grandet, looking at her daughter.

At this word, which recalled the sorrow soon to break on this unhappy young man, the three women were silent, and looked at him in a commiserating way which struck him.

"What is the matter with you, my cousin?"

"Hush!" said Madame Grandet to Eugenie, who was about to speak; "you know, my daughter, that your father has taken it on himself to speak to this gentleman——"

"Say Charles," said young Grandet.

"Ah! are you called Charles? It is a beautiful name," excla

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Architect Boynton's Plans for the New Exposition Building.

A Miracle in Iron and Glass—Full Description of the Structure.

The brief mention of the circumstance that a well-known architect was at work on the plans for a Crystal Palace structure, on permanent Fair and Exposition grounds in this city, has attracted much attention. On inquiry we find that the architect, W. W. Boyington, Esq., has so far completed the details that they can be given to the public, so far as the building itself is concerned. Mr. Boyington is acting at the solicitation of an association of gentlemen whose names have already reached the shape of a design for a structure they believe feasible on the ground they have selected. It is their intention to push the enterprise to full completion in season for the rebuilding jubilee of Oct. 9, 1873, and their first Fair of the Northwest next year. The community will meet any such project with favor.

THE CHICAGO CRYSTAL PALACE.

The size of the main exhibition hall proper will be 150x600 feet, with a transept in the centre 200 feet. The principal front will be east, the playground of which will be a floral garden and park grounds extending over 1,000 feet and by 200 feet wide. This frontage is to be open to the public; and will be adorned with fountains and every attraction of the kind that taste and art can produce. The eastern transept of the palace will be open-ed, 90 feet in diameter, and will project its arc into the floral garden, forming the ceremonial entrance through the garden, and ceremonial transept 40 feet wide. This transept, internally, will be devoted to the floral department and winter garden, with a fountain in the centre, above which will be a series of galleries of different height, giving a full view of its interior splendor, as well as a full view of the outside floral and exhibition grounds and conservatories. This transept will also form the prominent feature of the exterior, as it will be raised up and topped out with a glass dome of over 100 feet high. There will also be two lesser domes, one at either end of the exhibition hall, 60 feet in diameter. The side walls of the building will be about 80 feet high, receding from the dome 20 feet. The main walls, or clear story, will be to about 45 feet, and to 65 feet in the centre. The building is divided into squares and sections of 20 feet. Each side of the building will have a section of 20 feet in width, with galleries 10 feet, leaving the grand centre 60 feet wide from one to another, one story 65 feet high to ventilate. The Western transept will contain a grand concert and lecture hall 80x100 feet, with galleries, and a dining hall of same size, together with kitchen, and ante-rooms and restaurant rooms in liberal proportions.

The plan also contemplates the future extension of an L 100 feet wide in section, the same as main building, together with engine and boiler house for furnishing power for exhibition machinery, and for heating and ventilating the whole buildings which, will be done by steam and hot air. There will also be ample room and ground provided for fine exhibition stock. The company propose to erect the main building with the first instalment, of $250,000, and others as occasion may require.

THE CHURCHES.

Christian Union Exercises Postponed —The New Methodist Block.

Programme of Services To-Day—Calendar for the Week.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The Sunday evening religious services under the direction of the Chicago Christian Union are unavoidably omitted for this evening, owing to arrangements not being fully complete. On next Sunday evening the meetings will be resumed and continued every Sunday evening at the Academy of Music. West Side rooms for the use of the Union, have been secured on the corner of Madison and Green streets. They will be furnished and opened within a few days. Mr. Jerome N. Carpenter, the General Superintendent, is now on a tour of inspection in the East, meeting such general information as may be useful in the prosecution of the work to be carried on by the Union.

METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK.

On the corner of Clark and Washington streets, rapidly approaching completion. The roof is on, and the interior has been plastered throughout, and the carpenters will begin the work of finishing and trimming to-morrow, expecting to complete it in about one month. The structure is a much handsomer and more imposing than the church which occupied its place before the fire, and in real value and productiveness the property will be to become another New York Trinity lot, though on a much smaller scale.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Services will be held in the churches to-day, morning and evening, as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. James McLaughlin will preach at the First Church, the morning subject being "Zion's Watchful Peace."

The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning evening at Reunion Church.

The Rev. U. D. Gulick preaches this morning and evening at the American Reformed Church, and in the afternoon at Irving Park.

The Rev. A. V. Gulick will preach this morning evening at Norwood Park.

The Rev. John Wood will preach this morning and evening at the Ninth Church.

Professor David Swing will preach to his congregation at McVicker's Theatre, this morning at 10:45 o'clock.

The Ashland Avenue Church holds services in the hall, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

The Rev. A. E. Kittridge will preach, morning and evening, in the Third Church, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, Evening subject: "The Wife of Joseph."

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles V. Kelley officiates this morning evening at St. Stephen's Church.

The Rev. G. H. Snowden officiates this morning evening at the Church of the Epiphany.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate to-day at Church.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate to-day at the Church of the Ascension.

The Rev. C. E. Cheney will preach this morning evening at Christ Church.

The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate this morning evening at Calvary Church.

The Rev. J. D. Maclure will officiate in the Church of Good Shepherd in the morning, and in St. Paul's Chapel in the evening.

The Rev. John Wilkinson will officiate in the Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, between Cleveland and Thirtieth, morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. E. H. Smith will preach this morning and evening in the New England Church, on North Dearborn street.

Series of revival meetings will be held at Wicker Park Church, commencing to-day. Preaching every evening during the week. The Rev. J. Cadwalader Jones is the pastor.

The Rev. W. W. Patton will preach morning and evening in Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Michigan street.

The Rev. N. F. Goodwin will preach this morning and evening in the First Church, corner of Washington street.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence Nightingale preaches to-day at the Park Church.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas preaches this morning at Bethesda Avenue Church, on "Paul's Prayer for Light," and in the evening on "Nemesis."

The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the Tabernacle. In the evening there will be a Gospel Temperance meeting conducted by B. F. Jacobs.

The Rev. D. F. Goodchild will preach morning and evening in the Church of Englewood.

The Rev. E. L. Noyes will preach, morning and evening, in the Free Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Fulton streets.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Lewis Bailey, editor of the *Free Methodist*, will preach to-day at the Free Church, on Morgan street.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler preaches this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

The Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., will preach twice to-day at the First Church.

The Rev. J. McChesney, having returned from Europe, will preach morning and evening, in Trinity Church.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue. On the West Side, at the Union Congregational Church, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Rev. Edward Cridge officiates at both places. The doctrines of the New Church, assembles at 2:30 p. m. Sunday School at the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Indiana and Wentworth avenue, at 2 p. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. R. Powell, of Valparaiso, Ind., will preach this morning and evening at the Third Church, corner of Ada and Washington streets.

The Rev. J. L. Collier will preach this morning only, at the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. T. B. Forbush will preach in Unity Church this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Special services at 4 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach at the Church of the Redeemer this morning, on "What is Truth?" and in the evening on "How the doctrine of endless punishment was Christianized."

The Rev. H. W. Campbell will preach morning and evening in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue near Twenty-fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank Burr preaches this morning and evening at Advent Christian Chapel.

The Rev. A. J. Rhodenbaugh preaches this morning at the Church of God, on "Wisdom," and in the evening on "Memory."

The Rev. James Harrison will preach this morning and evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims.

The Rev. C. A. Burgess will preach at the usual hours at the Unitarian Church on Dearborn street.

Lyman G. Hoag will lecture this morning and evening at 99 West Randolph street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Oct. 27—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Oct. 28—Simon and Jude.
Nov. 1—All Saints.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Oct. 27—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
Oct. 28—Simon and Jude, Ap.
Oct. 29—Vigil of All Saints.
Nov. 1—All Saints.
Nov. 2—All Souls' Day.

JEWISH.

Nov. 2—New Moon.

Grand Jewelry Opening.

The fall opening of Messrs. H. P. Norris & Co., jewellers, last evening, attracted a large number of visitors, who examined the stock of new and beautiful jewelry laid out for their entertainment. Those who were unable to be there on that occasion will have an opportunity of seeing the same display to-morrow evening, when the establishment will be open for that purpose. Everybody will be welcome, whether they wish to buy or not. The stock is one of the largest and finest in the West, and the prices are as low as any house in the country. Ladies will be delighted by an inspection. They will be able to examine, among other articles, the finest mechanical bird ever in Chicago, and a unique music box with a chime of bells in it, and many other things too numerous to mention. The store is on State street, one door south of Madison.

The Steam Safe.

The celebrated Patent Steam Safe has again passed triumphantly through a most severe fire, as will be noticed in another column. It is a source of great relief to business men that they find the Patent Steam Safe proves to be fire-proof in the severest tests, and at last the manufacturers claim. It will be also noticed that the American Steam Safe Company unhesitatingly claim the above safe to be the champion of the world, and are ready to prove it such at any time by actual tests with any other safes offered to the public. The *Boston Journal*, Hassonne & Glover are agents for the American Steam Safe Company, No. 40 South Canal street, Chicago.

A Business Chart.

Messrs. Schloesman & Morse have just published a chart of the business portion of the city, showing the location of the principal business and manufacturing establishments. It is a valuable work to the business community, and will be especially useful to visitors from the country, enabling them at a glance to discover the location of places where they may be doing business and wish to visit. It will economize their time and money. Business houses should send copies of the chart to their correspondents in the country, and every church and school-room as soon as this is issued in the city. The chart is well and distinctly drawn, and full of interest and information.

The Great Fire in Bangor.

The celebrated Patent Steam Safe again the victor.

BANGOR, Oct. 16, 1872.

American Steam Safe Company:

GENTLEMEN: It affords us great pleasure to inform you that the Patent Steam Safe we purchased of you has passed triumphantly through the great fire which visited our city on Friday night. The fire proved to an intense heat, and was *red-hot one hundred and twenty hours*, and to our great surprise on opening we found that the door of the wood case was not even scorched. You will please forward us another new safe of the same size, and oblige, yours truly,

FOSS & BARKER.

Economical Sewing Machines.

Economy should be practised in all purchases, these hard times, and there is no need of paying $75 or $80 for a sewing machine when the Perfect Wilson can be bought for $50. The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine has not a superior in existence for capacity, simplicity, durability, and perfect workmanship. It is made of the very finest and best material, and combines every valuable principle known in the sewing machine science. Call and see it. Salesroom as No. 379 West Madison street, Chicago, and all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

A Popular Institution.

Dearborn Seminary for young ladies, one of the established institutions of Wabash avenue, enjoys a reputation among the people of Chicago second to none. It continues at the head of the Art Studio Miss E. A. Starr; Miss Sarah L. Bailey criticises the literary works of the age seniors; Professor E. M. Booth teaches the science of elocution; Miss Lillie Peck has the management of the department of music; and other well-known teachers, each have their special forte under the personal direction of Mr. Z. Grover, Principal. It is a good school for girls.

Bullock Brothers.

The well, and for years the favorably-known, boot and shoe house of Bullock Bros., now at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, and No. 344 West Madison street, are manufacturing some fine hand-made ladies' and gents' boots, best quality, for the low price of $12; also, a new style of button-shoe for gentlemen, called the "Newport." In ladies' goods the newest thing is called the "Tie Vamp;" also a patented extension-toe for misses' and children's shoes.

The Chickering Piano.

We might almost call this piano "Old Reliability," for without doubt it is, in point of tone, durability, in fact everything that goes to make a good piano, one of the most satisfactory instruments that can be found. It has been before the public for the past years, and, still sustaining its high reputation, confirms the old maxim—"True merit receives its just reward." The Chickering is to-day known and used all over the globe.

A Sunday Dinner.

Owing to the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, Professor Gelgnard proposes to give an extra Sunday dinner at his restaurant, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, and begs to inform gentlemen that after dinner they can retire to Madame Dolgnard's cosy hotel, and read the papers and converse about the splendid club room to be opened next week.

Can't Wait.

The Boston Square Dealing Clothiers, not having received the plate glass for their front, southeast corner of Clark and Madison streets, are having temporary windows put in, and will be ready to give you square dealing from the largest stock in the largest clothing rooms in the United States, on Wednesday, Oct. 30. If you can't wait, call at Nos. 563, 565, and 572 State street, and No. 329 West Madison street. Willoughby, Hill & Co.

A New Enterprise.

W. B. Derrick and J. H. Hulburd have established a new enterprise in our city by opening an office, under the firm of Derrick & Hulburd, at No. 188 East Madison street, as a "Real-Collecting Agency." Their well-known energy, promptness and business capacity, will undoubtedly bring them a large business in that line. Any parties having rents to collect cannot do better than to place them in their hands.

E. H. Hutchinson.

E. H. Hutchinson, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, is selling choice Baltimore oysters at the following prices: $1.50 per gallon, 40 cents per quart, 25 cents per can. New York, Providence River, and Shrewsbury oysters received daily by express. The best place in the city for steamed oysters.

Exposition Dollar Bazaar.

The Exposition Dollar Bazaar, No. 221 West Madison street, received yesterday 2,500 standard books, worth $3 each, which will be given away for $1; 900 ladies' velvet hats, worth $5, going for $1; silk embroidered merino caps for children; 500 sets of furs, and a large assortment of other goods.

The Chicago Musical College.

Dr. Geo. F. Root, President; F. Ziegfeld, Director. The winter term of this Institution will commence Monday, Nov. 11. To facilitate the arrangement of classes, it is very desirable that the names of pupils should be entered as early as possible. College Building, No. 460 Wabash avenue.

Michigan Central & Great Western Railways—Change of Time.

From Monday, Oct. 28, day express trains will leave Chicago at 9 a. m. instead of 9:30 a. m. A Pullman car will go with this train to Rochester without change. No other change in departure of trains.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH.

Hyde Park Auction.

To-morrow afternoon, A. J. Hawley will offer at auction, through Wm. A. Butters & Co., at the new store, No. 183 East Madison street, one hundred and forty handsome residence lots, located in Hyde Park, surrounded by handsome improvements. See the advertisement in the auction column.

Reed's Temple of Music.

The Messrs. Reed are now receiving the first shipment of some 300 pianos, including among others the celebrated Chickering. Prices satisfactory; terms of payment to suit. Pianos for rent. Rooms, No. 63 Sixteenth street.

The Ten Acre Sale.

One of the best investments now offered are the ten acres to be sold at auction next Thursday by us in its eligibility and beauty is unsurpassed. Elston & Fyfe, Auctioneers.

Real Estate.

Persons contemplating the purchase of real estate are invited to read the advertisement of Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co., in another column.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

The past week, like the two preceding, has been one of extreme stringency. Scarcely any of the banks have been able to accommodate their regular customers to the usual extent, and all of them have refused large offerings of prime business paper that under ordinary circumstances they would have been glad to get. The brokers in the open market have had their hands full of good names, and offered the paper freely at 1½ and 2 per cent per month. On strictly first-class collateral, money has commanded from 12 to 15 per cent per annum. For the last day or two there has been a tendency to an easier condition, though its effects upon rates for money in the open market are not appreciable yet. To-day a few of the banks report deposits increasing, and say that in consequence they have been able to increase their accommodations to customers a little. A good many of the merchants report a slight improvement in their collections within the past few days, and it seems probable that all the banks will experience some increase in their deposits during the coming week.

The movements of currency are getting to be slightly in favor of the city as a result of better collections in the country.

New York exchange was sold between banks to-day at 80c to $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Oct. 26, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,317,875.59	$ 266,260.49
Tuesday	4,144,256.32	284,246.23
Wednesday	3,744,210.49	275,789.06
Thursday	3,150,261.85	264,366.39
Friday	2,941,101.75	243,526.09
Saturday	5,093,760.81	226,928.72
Total	$26,866,059.09	$1,718,669.98
Corresponding week last year	$ 5,460,048.79	$1,226,355.08

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	130	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	200	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange	115	....
Home National Bank	....	100
Cook County National Bank	109	110
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
National Bank of Commerce	102	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company	168	170
Chicago City Railway	168	170
West Division Railway	180	190
North Division Railway	....	105
Pullman Palace Car	113	118
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	103	105
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	100	....
Traders' Insurance Company	109	109

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,781	4,674	4,426	4,132
Wheat, bu	40,000	51,088	120,726	194,158
Corn, bu	90,000	92,000	44,000	196,228
Oats, bu	70,140	39,280	20,883	42,267
Rye, bu	39,200	7,410	1,200	3,600
Barley, bu	76,000	19,040	66,815	6,100
Grass seed, lbs	604,200	26,130	10,470	76,525
Flax seed, lbs	66,616	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	66,626	122,670	56,780	....
Cured meats, lbs	56,620	141,500	421,310	94,000
Beef, brls	....	2,720	220	1,360
Pork, brls	....	1,450	200	1,300
Lard, lbs	43,455	6,140	438,200	225,600
Tallow, lbs	11,620	24,700	44,000	68,000
Butter, lbs	60,780	81,410	7,100	13,000
Live hogs, No.	5,310	6,425	4,071	3,628
Cattle, No.	1,051	762	256	1,010
Sheep, No.	150	322	540	1,010
Hides, lbs	59,526	134,530	87,262	12,660
Highwines, brls	221	431	566	369
Wool, lbs	24,954	102,190	....	....
Potatoes, bu	1,280	1,200	1,420	627
Lumber, m feet	5,509	5,609	3,453	1,680
Shingles, m	1,820	2,150	3,249	2,054
Salt, brls	787	60	172	200
Salt, brls	9,000	11,701	9,336	1,662

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption; 4,215 bu corn; 12,190 bu oats; 1,200 bu rye; 10,482 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 9,315 bu wheat; 18,876 bu corn; 44,634 bu oats; 5,928 bu rye; 42,872 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 206 cars wheat; 180 cars and 34,900 bu corn; 54¾ cars and 11,600 bu oats; 13 cars rye; 77¾ cars barley. Total (833 cars), 207,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			
	Oct. 26, '72.	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 28, '71.	Oct. 29, '71.
Flour, brls	39,238	42,978	22,775	....
Wheat, bu	629,626	597,663	221,525	....
Corn, bu	640,727	778,150	252,217	....
Oats, bu	466,000	267,624	240,000	....
Rye, bu	33,228	38,744	24,163	....
Barley, bu	352,690	215,740	28,430	....
Live hogs, No	47,298	75,824	46,425	....
Cattle, No	12,089	17,589	4,670	....
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour, brls	29,023	32,231	18,483	....
Wheat, bu	629,179	858,974	262,799	....
Corn, bu	627,582	1,277,125	721,691	....
Oats, bu	226,666	322,416	170,142	....
Rye, bu	13,643	36,523	29,783	....
Barley, bu	417,744	336,580	97,240	....
Live hogs, No	37,181	46,378	28,017	....
Cattle, No	4,743	5,491	1,770	....

It was announced on 'Change to-day that Geo. Armour & Co., who have recently assumed the warehouse liabilities of Munn & Scott's, desire that parties holding receipts for grain issued by that firm should present them for examination. This step, on the part of Mr. Armour, is just the one that ought to have been taken several months ago, when the trouble with Munn & Scott's receipts originated. There was then a rather widespread fear that money was lent on grain receipts which could not be redeemed if presented in company with an empty vessel. Whether or not there were then any grounds for this fear, there need be none now, as the validity of the receipts is assured without doubt. At the same time it is only natural that the incoming firm should desire to institute a comparison between their books and outside facts, so that they may know exactly how they stand, and for how many bushels of grain their stocks are liable. A thousand and one rumors are set afloat on 'Change, most of them absurd. They may be all answered by the statement that Armour & Co. are "taking stock."

The provision packers and brokers are requested to meet, at 7½ o'clock in the evening of Friday next, Nov. 1, at the Gardner House, for the purpose of reorganizing the Evening Board of last winter. It is charitably supposed that the Chamber of Commerce is either not good enough, or is too good, for the transaction of business among the provision men; it is certain that they have not business enough for both. These gentlemen have hardly averaged half-a-dozen trades *per diem* thus far in the season, but they want more time—that being "the essence of all contracts."

The fact is, that Afternoon and Evening Boards are generally voted nuisances by those whose opinions on commercial topics are worth anything. The legitimate trader can do all the buying and selling he wants to do between the hours of 9 in the morning, and one hour past noon; and would like to be able to devote the afternoon to office duties, undisturbed by the necessity of watching the course of an afternoon market, which is more liable to be influenced by 15 cents worth of whiskey than by a dollar telegram. Still less does the aforesaid legitimate trader desire to be obliged to attend an Evening Board, and thereby forego everything in the shape of family comforts, or social visits, theatrical entertainments, or even weekly religious exercises. Yet he must suffer for this, so long as Evening Boards exist; because he is obliged to watch the market, when there is one, though it be kept up mainly by the loafing interest, who have nowhere else to go, and nothing else to do.

The respectable portion of the Board of Trade have long been restive under the infliction of a system which gives them no rest, night or day, from the Stephenson toll of watching the course of the markets. It is time they protested against it. Let the rebuff Chicago show at least this improvement, that her merchants are able to rise early enough in the morning to transact their buying and selling during the "business day," and leave owls to trade in the dark.

THE MARKETS.

There was a little more activity in produce circles to-day, and the leading breadstuffs were firmer, though with no especial encouragement to holders, conveyed in the reports from other points. The receipts of grain were rather light, and the shipping movement slow, though freights were weak. Trading was principally speculative, all round. In the market for staple and fancy groceries a fair amount of trading was done, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, former rates were firmly adhered to. Sugars were excited and higher. The demand is not particularly active, but is in excess of the supply, and in sympathy with a ⅛c advance yesterday in New York, quotations of refined grades are marked up a ⅛c all round. Coffees, also, are exceedingly firm, with a tendency to advance. Syrups are active and strong. Spices are easy. Rice, soaps, candles, and teas rule steady. The dry goods market was without new features. Business was reported fairly active, with prices generally steady. Stocks are in good condition. No change was noticable in the butter and cheese markets, the inquiry for these staples continuing liberal at prices that have been current for several days past. Dagging remains quiet at former quotations. The coal trade was moderately active at $10.50@11.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00@10.50 for Erie and Briar Hill, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. Fish were quoted firm at unchanged prices. The movement in dried fruits is slowly improving, and the general market seems to be working firmer. The exception is peaches, which are ½c lower. The hay trade was fairly active, but the two liberal receipts kept prices weak and unsettled. Hides remain dull at the decline recently noted, or at 10½@10½c for heavy, and at 11½c@11½c for light. Sales were chiefly at inside figures. No new features were developed in connection with the leather market, a fair demand existing at former quotations. In the oil market, the only change worthy of note was in carbon, which advanced ¾c in sympathy with the advance, yesterday, in Cleveland. Lard oil is steady, and tending downward. Whale, sperm, and other descriptions rule steady. The lumber trade was fairly active, former prices being fully sustained. Building materials have been in fair demand and quite firm at present rates. Cooperage continues quiet, packers having secured about all they need for the opening of the packing season. Iron, steel, tin, zinc, &c., are active, and prices unchanged. Hops and broom-corn are in light demand only, for immediate wants; the nearest rules firm at present quotations. There is a better feeling in the wool market on account of favorable advices from the East. We note an advance in fine grades of salt this morning, caused by the limited supply and high freights. We now quote Onondaga and Saginaw fine at $2.25. Seeds were very quiet, timothy quotable at $2.77½@3.00; clover, $4.75@5.50; flax, $1.52@1.56¾. Eggs were in demand and firmer for strictly fresh. Game and poultry were in good request and higher prices were obtained. The receipts of potatoes were moderately large; peach blows continue in good demand at 50c on track; mixed are moving slowly at low prices. Apples are moderately active at $1.50@2.25 per brl. Grapes are in light supply and sell readily at $3.25@3.50 for catawbas. Cranberries and other fruits in reasonably fair demand.

Highwines were in good request, and firm at the advance established two days ago. A total of 300 brls was reported sold at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, and again 1c lower to Buffalo rates, while to Oswego they are exhibited little change. The market opened weak, with one or two charters made at previous quotations, but with the condition that they should be at less if the market declined; which soon occurred, though it was reported several vessels had been sent out of the way for iron ore. A total of five charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 65,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 14c for wheat, and 13c for corn to Buffalo, and 20c for corn to Oswego. Corn to Boston, on through rates, was quoted at 33c.

Provisions were more active, with little change in quotations. Indeed this was the first real day of trading in provisions this season. Live hogs were again reported lower, and yesterday's disinclination to trade was exhibited till late in the session, buyers holding off for lower prices which sellers would not concede. The demand was principally for meats, and holders giving way a little, an active business was done. The inquiry was especially urgent for hams, and of light averages; cutters generally refuse to name less than 15 lbs as an average, while 14 lbs is usually asked for. Lard was quiet and steady. Mess pork was unchanged for present, and for December delivery, as at is thought much will not be made before Christmas, but was easier on the more deferred options. Packing has proceeded but slowly as yet; but next month will probably be a very active one in the packing houses. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October field at $15.00; do, seller December, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller January, $12.62½@12.75; do, seller February, nominal; do, seller March, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller April, $13.00 asked. Lard, cash, 7¾@7¾c for winter; do, seller December, 7¾@7¾c; do, seller January, 7¾@7¾c; do, seller February, 8c, nominal. Dry salted shoulders, 6@6½c; short ribs, 10c@10¾c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11½@17c, and green hams firm at 8¾@8¾c for present delivery; 8¾@9¼c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; do, short ribs, 8¾@7c. Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 5c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs, and 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 5¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs; 6¾@6¾c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼@8¾c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 15@16c, all packed. Mess beef $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $22.00@25.50. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $15.00; 250 brls do, seller March, at $13.75; 50 tcs lard at 7c loose; 500 tcs lard, seller December, at $7.03½; per 100 lbs; 250 tcs do, seller January, at 7¼c; 1,050 boxes shoulders, delivered in January and February, at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs, on private terms; 100 boxes hony clear, seller December, at 7c; 100 boxes long clear, seller December, at 6¼c; 10,000 lbs do on private terms; 800 boxes long clear, and 500 boxes short clear, seller December, both at 6¾c; 250 boxes of each, seller January, at 6¾c; 1,000 pcs green hams (av 14 lbs), seller 10th to 20th of November, at 8¾c; 1,000 pcs do (av 15¼ lbs), at 8¾c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (av 15 lbs), seller November, at 10c; 50 tcs do on private terms; 200 tcs do seller December (average 15½ lbs) at 9c; 5,000 pcs green bellies at 7; 70 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 100 brls city butchers' tallow at 8¾c; 60 brls country do at 7½c.

Flour was more active, and steady. There was a moderate demand for shipment, several lots being taken on Eastern account; while the demand for the better grades for the local trade was very good—considering the day.—was very little doing in the usual rule for Saturday. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (McCracken's best) at $9.50; 200 do at $8.75; 200 brls do at $6.62½; 100 do on p. t.; 200 brls unsound winter at $7.00; 200 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 250 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 300 brls do at $5.62½; 700 brls on p. t.; 50 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $7.25; 50 do at $7.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 3,200 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00 o. t.

Wheat was more active, and comparatively steady at an average advance of ½c per bu, though New York was quoted inactive and unsettled, while Liverpool was reported heavy. The most probable room for the stronger feeling is, that local operators have discounted this, and their shorts amount to a large aggregate, and that the country operators, who are long, are prepared to buy more when the market meets their views. This is evident in the fact that whenever the market has veered into the neighborhood of $1.05 for November, the commission men have gathered around, ready to fill it that figure should be tendered. Country orders have been received here and but with small quantities at that figure, and so long as those orders are here, the market will range as now, up and down, with $1.05 as the minimum. There was a moderate demand for shipment, but principally to fill out cargoes. Seller November opened at $1.05¾, declined to $1.05, advanced to $1.06¾, and closed at $1.05¾. Seller the month sold at $1.07¾@1.09, closing at the inside. Seller December sold at $1.05¾@1.07; and seller the year at $1.05@1.06¾, closing at $1.05¾. No. 1 spring closed at $1.14; No. 2 do at $1.07¾; No. 3 do at 95@96c, and rejected dull at 85@84c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.15; 2,000 bu do at $1.14; 9,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09; 41,200 bu do at $1.08¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.08¾; 44,800 bu do at $1.08¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.07¾; 22,800 bu No. 3 spring at 97c; 4,400 bu do at 96¾c; 4,400 bu do at 96c; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 85c. Total, 161,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and 1½c higher in sympathy with wheat, and also partially because of an easier feeling in freights, while New York was reported firm, with little offering and no receipts. Our own receipts were rather light, though fully double the shipments, but our stock in store has not increased during the past week, and that is some comfort to holders. Seller November was most in demand; the option opened at 30¾c, and advanced to 31¾c, closing at 31¾@31¾c. Seller the month sold at 30¾@30¾c, closing at the inside. Seller December sold at 31¾@31¾c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 30¾@30¾c, and rejected at 28¾c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2, at 31c; 4,000 bu do at 30¾c; 46,600 bu do at 30¾c; 30,000 bu do at 30¾c; 50,000 bu do at 30¾c; 45,000 bu do at 30¾c; 65,000 bu do at 30¾c; 10,000 bu do at [illegible]

32c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28½c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 32c afloat. Total, 283,800 bu.

Oats were rather less active, and steady at yesterday's prices, though reported neglected in New York. There was little demand, but the pressure to sell, noted on Friday, was over, and buyers and sellers were about equal in numbers. The oat crop is a large one, and dealers say that it is poor in quality, thus far making oats a very unsatisfactory article to deal in. Seller the month sold at 20@20¾c; seller November at 20¾@c; and seller December lower at 22¾@23¾c, all closing dull. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 20¾c. Rejected was very much so. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 21c; 4,800 bu do at 20¾c; 8,400 bu do at 20¾c; 2,800 bu do at 20¾c; 2,000 bu do at 20¾c; 6,000 bu do at 20¾c; 6,000 bu rejected at 17¾c; 12,800 bu do at 17c. Total, 48,400 bu.

Rye was steady at the prices of yesterday, with a fair demand, and little offering, as receipts are light. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 51c, and 2,400 bu do, regular, at 50¾c. Rejected was nominal at 47@47½c.

Barley was weak, and less active, at about the same paces as yesterday. The market opened strong, owing to reports of light receipts for Monday; but fell off about noon, when it was found that the shipping demand had diminished to a low point, as it was then found that but little more barley would be wanted for other points before the close of navigation. No. 2, in ordinary houses, sold at 63@63½c; do seller the month at 63@63½c; do seller November at 61c; No. 3 at 48@48½c; all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 4,800 bu do at 63½c; 800 bu do at 63½c; 6,800 bu do at 63c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 4,000 bu do at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 48½c; 2,400 bu do at 48c; 3,600 bu do at 47½c; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 2,000 bu do at 45c; 1,200 bu do at 39¾c; 5,200 bu do at 38c; 400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 43,200 bu.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Oct. 26.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,000	7,000	1,115
Tuesday	2,200	7,680	1,580
Wednesday	3,192	12,252	2,183
Thursday	2,811	9,220	1,937
Friday	2,044	9,619	1,128
Saturday	800	4,600	613
Total	12,707	49,304	8,505
Last week	17,526	73,922	6,016
Week before last	13,043	61,114	4,610
Week ending Oct. 5	13,640	51,279	5,172
Total 4 weeks	56,294	218,139	24,304

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	361	4,304	....
Tuesday	140	3,764	....
Wednesday	128	4,890	....
Thursday	1,135	5,451

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, LATTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Original Building:

SOUTH SIDE (CITY).

...ll28, west front, on South Park-av., between Thirty-...and Thirty-seventh-sts.

...l30, Arnold-st., just south of Thirty-first-st., west ...s.

...veral lots on State-st., in the vicinity of Thirty-se...enth-sts.

...ll on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

...l65 on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and ...rty-ninth-sts., west front.

...l feet on Evans-av., south of Forty-fourth-st., east ...s.

...l37, north front, on Charles-st.

...l feet, east of Rhodes-av., north front.

...l50 feet, to alley, 240 feet south of Sixteenth-st.

...l4,116 feet, south front, on Twenty-eighth-st., between ...e-st. and Wabash-av.

...l50 feet, east front, on Fifth-av., just north of Madi...on-st.

...l55, south front, on Madison-st., just west of ...th-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

...l33, east front, on Stanton-av., just south of Doug...las Place (Thirty-fifth-st.).

...lots on Calumet-av., 50x125 each, east front, near ...rty-third-st.

...veral lots on Butterfield-st., south of Thirty-second-...reet and west fronts.

...l24, west front on Lake-av., south of Douglas Place.

...l lots between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first-sts., on ...lden, Kenwith, Summer, and Wisher-sts., very cheap; ...ly one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, 8 per ...t; an abstract given with each lot.

...ts on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., near ...ller-st.

...veral 25x124 feet lots on South Park-av., near Thirty-...ird-st., with paving and all necessary improvements ...id for. Will sell cheap.

WEST SIDE.

...est Lake-st., between Ada and Curtis sts., 8x125.

...splendid lot on Harrison-st., near Loomis-st. north ...de.

...t feet on Madison-st., east of Western-av., 4 ...s100 to alley on Mitchell-st., east of Blue Island-av.

...lots on the northwest corner of Bloomingdale and ...ilton-sts., near Humboldt Park.

...lots on Van Buren-st., between Wood and Lin...n sts.

...lots on Sunnyside-st., near Catherine-av.

...t feet on First-st., and 25 feet on Second-st., near ...ine-st.

...lots fronting south on Sixteenth-st., near Paulina-st.

...l50 feet on the northwest corner of Robey and Jack...on sts., a fine site.

...lots on 19 s corner of Dibble and Kinzie sts.

...5 feet on the southwest corner of Robey and Har...on sts.

...t feet north front on Van Buren-st., between Seeley-av. ...d Robey-st.

...l135 or 150 feet on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st., west ...e.

...l lots, 25x125 to alley on Upton and Bloomingdale sts., ...r Milwaukee-av.

IMPROVED.

...ottages and lot on Napoleon-st., near Hanover, west ...e.

...ouse and lot on State-st., between Harmon-court and ...elfth-st.

...irst-class residence on Prairie-av., near Twenty-...rth-st., 10 rooms, good stable, cellar, and all modern ...provements.

...Hubbard-st., corner of Wood, a 2-story house, 14 rooms, ...th all modern conveniences; splendid cabinet.

...8x130 feet to alley on Hanbidge-st., southwest corner ...Sangamon, with buildings, now rented until next ...ril.

...5 South Robey-st., a cottage with basement, hot and ...d water, furnace, and large barn.

...two houses in a block, 2-story and basement, on Six...enth-st., near Paulina-st.

...8 Arnold-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms, partially finish...d; and 30x160 to alley; very cheap.

...splendid residence in Groveland Park, 11 rooms, all ...dern improvements; a bargain.

...l feet, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, water and gas, on Ar...ld-st., between Hamlin-av. and Troops, on lot 25x...100.

...ine house on the corner of Chestnut-st. and Hyde ...k-av.; lot 126 feet, and running from Jefferson-st. to ...de Park-av.

...ne of a desirable Savery and brick basement house on the ...st side of Forty-fifth and Frederick-sts.

...good cottage with brick basement on Union-st., near ...e; house cost of Langley, 6 rooms, fine chamber; lot ...125.

...2-story house and barn on Cottage Grove-av., near the ...ds; lot 140x210.

...2-story frame house, nearly new, on Wabash-av., just ...th of Eighteenth-st., west front, all modern improve...nts.

...splendid brick residence on Michigan-av., 2-story and ...sement; to be sold furnished or not.

...frame houses on Cottage Grove-av., northeast corner ...Twenty-fifth-st., cheap.

...frame house on Park-court, between State-st. and ...bash-av., on lot 40x160.

...lots on Thirty-fifth-st., cottage house, ...rooms; lot 30x132.

...o. 326 South Park-av., cottage house, on a lot 24x111 alley.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...3 lots fronting east on the first street east of Charles-st., ...st south of Forty-first, on the grove.

...splendid lot on Oakwood-av., fronting 116 feet on ...e Cottage Grove-av., running back to the Boulevard.

...lots fronting on the Boulevard and the south Park near South ...rk Station.

...5½ acres in w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 21 20, 14;

...8½ acres on southwest corner of Sixtieth-st. and Lex...gton-av., fronting on the boulevard connecting the ...o South Parks.

...3 acres just south of Cornell.

...lots on Oakwood-st., near the Lake shore, ...tween Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth-sts.

...lots on Langley-av., south of Oakwood-st.; one next front, 50x183 on Langley-av., one on Prairie-av., 24x183 on ...ttie-st., near car shops.

...5 acres in s w ¼ Section 21 38 14, 19x151, on ...ventieth-st., between Wentworth-av. and Vincennes-av.

...0 acres near Washington Heights.

...veral lots on Adams, Jefferson, and Madison-sts., ...tween Vernon-av. and Prairie-av., and Ingleside-av. and ...e-av., in Hyde Park, all convenient to the country near ...inois Central. Some of the best lots can be bought ...ly one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 ...r cent.

...e have, also, a great deal of other property not men...ned above, but will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 26x136, WEST FRONT, ...n Robey-st., between Lake and Fulton, 50 feet; ...y terms, only $50 per foot. HOLMES & RICH, 15 ...change Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 738 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND ...sement brick house and lot; lot 24x124 feet. ...ld cheap. Apply on the premises. HOLMES & ...CH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1921 INDIANA-...., $6,500. Easy terms. HOLMES & RICH, 15 ...change Building.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN S½ S. E. ¼, SEC. 14, ONLY $4,000; ...ne-fourth cash, one and two years, cheap. ...LMES & RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN 13, 37, 14, AT THE LOW ...ice of $200 per acre; terms easy. HOLMES & ...CH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—20x132 EACH ON FOREST AND CALU...ET-sts., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-...s. Will sell the above cheap, or exchange in part pay...ent for good cottage near by. HOLMES & RICH, ...5 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. ...d boulevard, below the market, and terms exceedingly ...y. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN! TWO ACRES ...rner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., with ...r fronts. J. HENRY WELLS, southwest corner State ...d Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE AND ...t on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. Terms to ...it purchaser. Lumber or a pair of good work horses. Also, ...o cottages and lots in all parts of the city. DANA & ...NTGOMERY, Room 36 Otis Block, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES INSIDE CITY LIMITS AT ...$500 per acre less than the market price. WILSON & ...NTGOMERY, Room 36 Otis Block, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN PART FRONTING WEST ON ...Humboldt Park, at $700 each. HOLMES & RICH, ...5 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING CITY LIMITS, ...t $1.25, only $50 per acre. HOLMES & RICH, ...5 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—12½ ACRES IN 20, 39, 13, AT $1,000 PER ...acre; easy terms. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange ...ilding.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK ...use No. 726 Park-av., including furnace and gas ...tures; finely frescoed; all modern improvements; ...,000; terms to suit. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange ...ilding.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, ...om $300 up. Also 2 splendid Stores, Grain or Coal ...rd[illegible], $3,500 per year; LARKIN, 76 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NICE NEW 6-ROOM ...ttage on Cottage Grove-av., between West Taylor and ...ineteenth-sts. Inquire of W. T. PACKETT, 76 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BUILDING LOT WITH ...sidewalk laid, on Taylor-st., near Leavitt. Lot on ...lor-st., near Fullerton-av., two lots on Malden-st., ...ar Leavitt. Two lots on Fifty-first-st., near Halsted-...t. Two lots on Polk-st., near Halsted-st. Long ...rm; Terms Part cash, on easy terms. KENNEDY & ...ELLS, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR OGDEN-AV., IN ...E. ¼, 13, 39, 12, for $400 per acre. HOLMES & RICH, 15 ...change Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 120 TWENTY-...ighth-st., with barn, $2,600, or would exchange for ...mber. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—50x100, WEST FRONT, ON FOURTH-...., north of Harrison-st., at $400 per foot. HOLMES ...RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, AND LOTS ON ...altz-st., near Fifty-first, on the low price of $1, ...0 each, on easy terms. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange ...ilding.

FOR SALE—10x100, ON MADISON-AV., NORTH ...e of Forty-sixth-st., near Twelfth-st.; long time. F. A. ...AGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BRICK BASE-...ent, and brick barn; lot 46x98, east front, on ...chigan-av., at $10,000; is the cheapest property in the ...rket. HOLMES & RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—BY SELDEN FISH, NO. 121 MADISON-...., Room 4.

One lot on Russell-st., easy terms, $1,000.

Three lots on Lake-st., near Sawyer-av., cheap, with small Cot...e, 4 rooms, &c., $2,300.

Two and a half acres in Sec. 32, 39, 14, $6,250.

Also, a new 2-story house on Walnut-st., on block from Union Park; lease 6½ years at $120; $1,650.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING LOOMIS AND ...ard-sts., near Blue Island-av.; water and sewer in street; Schools and churches near. Also, 2 lots on ...osite new Catholic Church. A. LIMBERG & CO., ...7 Washington-st., southeast corner Fifth-av., Room 2, ...d at Branch Office, near corner Blue Island-av. and ...omis-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON OAK-...., with basement, sewer and good. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 41 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40x100, WEST FRONT ON SOUTH ...rk-av., near Thirty-first-st., $140 per foot. HOLMES ...RICH, 15 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—50 FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE ...ts on Madison-st., near the new subdivision of the German Gardens and are covered with beautiful trees, and will be sold on the usual terms. Apply on the premises, corner Oak-st. ...d CAMPBELL ROAD.

FOR SALE—50 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS ON WES...ern-av., and Taylor-st.; these lots have sidewalk laid ...d will be ready for building in the spring. Prices low, ...d terms easy. Apply at 121 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL ROAD.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, CORNER VINCENNES-AV. ...d Thirty-first-st., at $1,000 per acre. WILSON & ...NTGOMERY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 115 La...lle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND ...sement brick house, 8 rooms, on Prairie-av., near ...enty-fourth-st.; lot 25x100; furnace and closets and ...s; $6,000. Apply on the premises, or to H. GILBERT, 32 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH ...s, on State-st., at a bargain; also, 2 lots on Monroe-...t. REINHARDT & FOREMAN.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFUR...shed, 2-story house, 10 South Peoria-st. Apply on premi...s.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FOTWIN & COBURN, 119 PRAIRIE-...., near Diversey-av., store 13½-story house, ...; lot 31½ feet front.

...ner, lot 31½ feet front.

...Sale—Lot 31½ feet front, Lincoln Park, and east, ...ly brick and corner lot, $90,000; may terms, a great ...rgain.

...Sale—Lot, near Lincoln-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, ...arly new, lot 31½.

...Sale—Lot, near Holt-st., house and lot, $1,250.

...Sale—Lot, near Diversey-av., $1,100.

...Sale—Lot, near Wisconsin-st., $1,100.

...Sale—Lot, near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.

...Sale—Lot, near Diversey-av., 50 feet.

...Sale—Lot, near Sophia, 31 feet.

...Sale—Lot, near Lincoln-av., 2 lots

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A PERMANENT business requiring small capital; is a lasting and paying one of custom. Address X 18, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms at 81 West Adams-st. Apply on the premises.

A BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE BEST LOCATION of city or sale (license procured). Inquired back of the only reason of sale. Quick sale. For particulars apply at 81 Sherman-st.

A LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE, situated in the best business portion of West Madison-st. Also stock of goods, furnishing goods and shoes. Address STANLEY, care Courier 73.

A SEASONABLE STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS for sale cheap, at 183 West Madison-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. A FIRST-class lot of crockery and furniture for sale. One of the best locations for retail trade; great run of customers. Inquire at 139 Clybourn-av.

A GOOD CONFECTIONARY AND CIGAR STORE for sale cheap, if taken at once; the owner has other business to attend to. Inquire at 227 West Randolph-st.

A FINE BILLIARD PARLOR, DOING A LARGE business for sale. Address N 29, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN, A SMALL STOCK OF GOODS and fixtures, etc. 322 Cottage Grove-av.

A LAUNDRY, AT 84 BLUE ISLAND-AV.; DOING A first-class business; for sale cheap for cash. Good reasons for selling. Enquire at house, the owner has the other business to attend to. Inquire at 227 West Randolph-st.

A GOOD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED RETAIL AND jobbing business for sale. The subscriber is obliged to leave the city on account of his health. Only those with cash and liberal business need address B 76, South Clark-st.

A CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE WITH LEASE. A brick building 20 by 40 feet, between Wabash and Michigan-av., and 22d and 23d streets. Apply to FORREST BROS.

A RESTAURANT RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF business, for sale; all complete, for $300; also half interest in a restaurant; good run of business. Inquire at 87 West Lake-st.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, CENtral location, for sale cheap; must be sold to-morrow. No. 4 West Lake-st.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN A good business place, 307 North Market-st.

A LARGE ENCLOSED FRUIT AND CANDY stand, on South Side, for sale. Address X 76, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale; stock new and desirable; will be sold at a low price for cash; the greatest bargain of the season and good-will cannot be given. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID BAR AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire of A. BYELESE, 21 North Canal-st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE TO MAKE A fortune. A party leaving the city for Europe at once; I am compelled to sell on account of my health. Every chance to call on a LADIES' OR GENTS' HAIR DRESSING SALOON. Call on or address Mrs. ADAMS & CO., real estate and loan brokers, No. 121 East Madison-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS FOR SALE. Furniture at valuation; best location in city; full to-day. Owner leaving city. Call at 87 West Lake-st.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED—ONLY $700 will buy a paying saloon with a first-class boarding house on the South Side; 22 rooms with 25 complete boarders. ROCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

CIGAR STORE, IN A GOOD LOCALITY, WITH stock, fixtures, and lease for sale; present owner going into other business. Address P 19, Tribune office.

CHOICE GROCERY FOR SALE—BEST OF LOCATION; small capital, satisfactory reasons. 276, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE AND RESTAURANT, COUNTER, show cases, shelving, tables, chairs, dishes, stove, etc., for sale; all for $35. Call at 1804, West Lake-st.

CHEAP STOCK AND FIXTURES OF JEWELRY store to rent with lease for sale, 78 Blue Island-av.; place to rent.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND NEWS AGENT'S BUSIness, with rent and glass case, for sale for $30; rent $25. Apply 139 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE AT INVOICE PRICE, stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing; only $1,000 to $5,000 cash required. It is one of the best-paying little stores on the West Side. Call for particulars at 87 Sedgwick-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE, WHICH IS AN OLD established and well-paying one. Address as said 220 Canal-st.

DINING ROOMS OF THE GREEN WILLOW House, 99 & 101 Clark-st., fully furnished complete and full of boarders, to let or for sale.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Central Illinois; stock and fixtures first-class in every respect. Any one wishing to invest in this line will find this a rare chance. Call, take a carriage and go to sell because business is dull. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., or to TOLMAN & KING, Chicago.

EXCELLENT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A good paying saloon; rent low; will invoice about $1,000; fine location, very cheap. ROCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. J. ARNOLD, 156 SOUTH CLARK-st., a few choice vacant lots, fronting on the R. R. and town in Central Illinois; buildings now, and all in perfect order, and doing a good business; it will be sold for one-half its value, and on time if desired. Any one in any one familiar in manufacturing agricultural implements; it is situated in a busy town, and in the midst of a fine agricultural country.

HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE AND BOARDING-house furniture, for cash or installments, carefully located and doing a good business, for sale or rent. Apply personally. LEVI WING, Agent, 252 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST OF A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS for sale or exchange for real estate; price $250. Inquire at 197 Prairie-av. M. CLINE.

HAVING OTHER BUSINESS, I WILL SELL half interest in a first-class meat and vegetable market; sales last year, $78,000. Address B 76, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL, CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE OF THE best locations in the city on the West Side, with a full stock. Call at 859 South State-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A ROOM BOARDING-house for sale; rent, $30; rent $30 per month. Call 1 o'clock any time to-day. 84 Randolph-st.

LAGER BEER SALOON, IN GOOD LOCATION and doing good business, for sale. Owner must leave the city. Will sell cheap if bought before Nov. 1. 87 West Washington.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHment for sale on West Madison-st. 216, Tribune office.

ONLY $300 FOR A SALOON AND BOARDING-house, 10 rooms, 8 boarders; rent, $40; lease, 2 or 3 years; a bargain. Call to-day. 87 North Market-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MARKETS ON THE South Side for sale. Apply to C. L. ROCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING (GERMAN) BOOK and stationery stores in a good location, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire of ROCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMplete and best-paying steam laundries in the city; for sale; will invoice about $2,000; everything in first-class running order; good reasons for selling. Address all cards required. Address P 16, Branch Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER STANDS AND RESorants in the city for sale; reason for selling a change in location. Inquire at 87 West Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—FOR SALE CHEAP—about only $20 per month. Call, or address GEO. F. STOUT, 73 Blue Island-av.

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY for sale, cheap for cash, or will exchange for real estate, doing good business in all of its branches, and now crowded with orders; location one of the best in the city; reasons for selling, poor health and want of more time given. Chicago property taken in part payment. Inquire of WM. A. FULLER, of Palmer, Fuller & Co., 124 Lake-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR A NO. 1 BUSINESS chance should look at the store northeast corner of Blue-Island and Taylor-sts., to be sold in one lot, at Auction, on Monday, Oct. 28. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTNER'S INTEREST IN A GOOD-PAYING business will be sold for a few hundred dollars. Inquire of B. Franklin-st., corner Washington.

RESTAURANT IN COMPLETE ORDER, DOING a splendid business, in good location, for sale; will bargain, on account of other interest. D. OLMSTEAD, 84 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—ONE-HALF interest in a genteel, paying restaurant; will bear strictest examination. For interview address P 2, Tribune office.

STEAM GANG SAW-MILL FOR SALE AT MUSKEgon, Mich.; a complete mill, has a full set of gangs and includes 2 large circular, 1 muley, 1 flat gang; also, planer, edgers, 2 belting saws, 1 lath mill, and has a full supply of new machinery and belting. Also a boarding-house and 2 dwelling-houses. Will be sold cheap. This mill is first-class in all respects, and is now in shape in every particular for business. It will be sold on easy terms. Part cash will be required. Also, a good farm will be taken in exchange for the mill. Parties desiring to purchase will please examine the property and for further data may call on or address FOX & DOUGLASS, Muskegon, or L. B. WILCOX & CO., Room No. 6, Dearborn's Exchange, Chicago.

STOCK AND LEASE OF A CORNER GROCERY FOR sale for cash; one of the best locations on the West Side; doing a good business. A call is all that is required. 87 West Lake-st.

SALOON 128 AND 130½ WEST MADISON-ST. FOR sale; all complete; doing a good business; rent cheap. Call to-morrow.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL STOVE, tin and hardware store in a good locality for sale; doing a good business; will invoice about $1,000. Address D 26, Tribune office.

STOCK OF GROCERIES AND LEASE FOR SALE. Inquire A. EYRES, 40 North Canal-st.

SPLENDID SALOON, WITH GOOD STOCK, AND doing a fine business, will sell cheap for cash. Apply at 85 North Ada-st.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF FURNITURE OF A 60-room house for sale. 87 Hanover-st.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF BOARDING house No. 51 North Green-st. for sale; first-class, money-paying boarders. Reason for selling, other business. Call at once.

THE BOOK AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-ESTABlished grocery store, doing a very good business; reason for the best locations on the West Side, for sale. Apply to the premises, 84 Jefferson-st., corner Lake. Apply to G. BRACKENRIDGE, 242 West Randolph-st.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, YANKTON, FOR sale or to rent, furnishing contents. For particulars inquire of D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

THE FIXTURES OF A 13-FOOT COUNTER, NEAR the corner of Twenty-first and Halsted-sts. Address C 18, Tribune office.

WERNER'S DINING ROOM AND SALOON, 8 Lake-st., corner Clark, for sale at $1,600 cash. Call between 12 and 1 any day next week; it is one of the best stands in the city; rent cheap.

$60 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store No. 84 North Canal-st., before 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

$650—THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED in the city; a complete man, with half interest in profitable and old established light manufacturing business and location. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

$2,000. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE STORE for sale; long lease; location good; cash business; present owners going into wholesale business. This is a rare chance. Address P 15, Branch Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CUT STONE FOR BANK VAULT 1 BY 1 feet. Arrived for late Fire builders and will be sold at half of cost. D. Y. CAMERON, 87 West Washington-st.

I HAVE ON HAND 2,000,000 BRICK FOR SALE, OF which 500,000 are burnt ready for use, the most are strong culls. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash. Camp Division and North Branch. [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY WHO IS GOOD AND ACCOUrate with figures, and understanding office business; a good run of customers. Address X 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman; the right man can secure a good place. Apply Monday morning at STARK BROS., 316 West Madison-st.

WANTED — AN ACCURATE AND EXPERIENCED and rapid writer wanted to write policies in an insurance office; none but a thoroughly reliable and first-class man need apply. Address STANLEY, care Courier 73.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN A FIRE INsurance office; one familiar with the business preferred; also to one to run cash and furnish good references. Apply at 70 LaSalle-st., in basement.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK TO TAKE CHARGE of a country store; one with a small capital preferred. Call at 220 West Adams-st., from 9 to 12 Sunday or Monday.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND steady young man, about 18 years old, as shipping clerk and general assistant in an office; must write a good hand; salary moderate. Address in handwriting COOK, COBURN & CO., city.

WANTED — SALESMAN FOR WHOLESALE fruit, produce and poultry, and game. None but experienced need apply. Address F 78, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN, CITY EXperience; also first-class men only; must apply. HIGGINS & BRAND, 207 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHers. Steady employment and liberal wages will be paid to competent workmen. CHOSLY, SON & FOSS, 249 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED — 100 COAL-MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all the year; free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 84 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—20 OR 30 GOOD CARPENTERS, TO work at stairs. Inquire at the corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. TOBIN & BERDAN.

WANTED—GOOD JOB WORKERS, TIN SLATE, or corrugated iron roofers. A. KNIBELEY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO TAKE CHARGE of a shop; steady work and good pay. WM. KEYHOE, 59 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. Inquire of E. B. WILLIAMS, 64 State-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD TINNERS. Steady employment to caddy mailing preferred. FLAMMOND & WILLIAMS, rear 191 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TINNER AT 33 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, to go to Cleveland; good wages, steady employment. Apply at 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD CARPENTERS; GOOD wages paid. Apply at 251 South Halsted-st. for particulars.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD TURNERS, BY BOWLES & HATES, near 12 to 16 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, STEADY, SOBER AND sober plumbers at 128 East Madison-st. JAMES IRONS.

WANTED—2 PAINTERS. APPLY TRIBUNE office, 7 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CUSTOM BOOTMAKERS. 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A MARKET. INquire at 76 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR MEN FOR CUTTING BRICK, at No. 3 Davis-st.; one block west tangiers Rockdolph-st. cars.

WANTED — TWO GOOD TINNERS — AT A. C. SELLACK & CO., 70 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOTMAKER, FOR PEGGED AND sewed work, at 726 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—LATHERS AT BUILDING NORTHwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—LATHERS AT A BLOCK OF HOUSES southwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Stock Yard track.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COOPERAGE to go to the country; steady work; good wages. R. M. FILLEY, 314 Milwaukee-av., Room 8.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS AT STONE & STEVENS', Washington and Market-sts. Good stage hands preferred.

WANTED—2 OR 3 CARPENTERS; WINTER JOB. Apply to W. & A. JOHNSON, Hinsdale, Illinois.

WANTED—BUTCHER—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman and provisional boarder, at 227 South Desplaines-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED—2 COOPERS, ON WHISKEY BARRELS, at 187 North Carpenter-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard.

WANTED—GOOD GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE men; good job and good wages. Apply at the King Ornamental Works, 194 Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GLASS SETTERS, by OTTO JEVNE & CO., Room 7, 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS. APPLY TO T. H. MANNING & CO., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLOTHING CUTTER by the week. Apply early on Monday, at 605 Larrabee-st. corner of North-av.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, CORNER OF RUSH st. and Chicago-av., at the Water Works.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN meat business; must understand cutting meats, &c. Apply Monday at 422 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE WHO HAS SERVED one or two years at job printing; also a Gordon press feeder. 124 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF DECIDED TALENT TO learn engraving on wood at N. H. TAYLOR'S office, 74 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SINGERS AT MAYPOLE'S Store, 227 South Canal-st. Call Monday morning early, or between 9 and 4 to-day.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS AND TAILORESS to work by the week, on all kinds of work, at 637 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PAINTER AT 4 BOOTHS, MICHIGAN-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW FIRST-CLASS men can find an inside job by applying at FOWLER & CARR'S shop, No. 70 Fourth-av.

WANTED—CARPENTER WITH TOOLS, READY for work on Monday morning, at 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS ON MICHIGAN-AV., just south of Twenty-ninth-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, STEADY, TEMPERATE carpenters; one who understands running a cylinder press. Apply on Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 142 Dearborn-st., Honey Block.

WANTED—A GOOD LOAF BREAD AND CAKE baker at 187 North Wells-st. The right kind of a man can find a good steady place, and good wages. Call early.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY AND A YOUNG MAN under instructions at carpenter's shop. 251 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS AT JOHN STEVENSON'S, 240 Wabash-av. The highest price is paid, and none but tip-top workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD BUS-BODY BUILDER, ALSO a gear-builder. W. A. RUSSELL, 262 West Twelfth.

WANTED—BOY IN ARCHITECTS' OFFICE. IF William Turner calls he will hear of a steady situation. Room 33 Exchange Building.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD CARVERS; ALSO 2 good hard wood workers, at 85 Sherman-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—5 TEAMSTERS ACCUSTOMED TO handle fine horses. Apply at 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AT 2M INDIANA-AV.; references required; German preferred. Call also at 181 Monroe-st., Room 12.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASSING Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Chicago, beautifully bound; 50 per cent; liberal inducements. Call at 87 Washington-st., Room 6, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 2,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25; board, $4; free furniture to all; cars of a wages a week; hundreds of teamsters, $3 per day and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to Indiana going south. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Clark-st., at N. W. Railroad depot.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 TRACK-LAYERS AND graders and others, by the day; $2.25 per day; work all winter. Also 200 choppers for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroad; also 500 for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Road; also 500 for the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska; also 50 farm hands at $1 per day for all winter work. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., at N. W. Railroad depot.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FARM HANDS AND A first-rate gardener, near the city. Call at 145 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DELIVER GOODS and make himself generally useful about a grocery store. Apply to GEO. CLARKSON, 343 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BAR-TENDER. ADDRESS P 43, TRIBune office, with reference.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A POPUlar paper. Apply between 10 and 12 at 261 Wabash-av., 2d floor, front office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS; one who has travelled some, and is a fair judge of human nature, and not afraid of hard work; steady man preferred. Also, a good single writer, who is able to write a plain, long hand. Address, stating age, nationality, and former occupation, P. O. Box 81.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, to work in dining-room and rake leaves. Inquire at 64 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY AT 125 WASHINGTON-st., Room 1. Call at 9 a. m. Monday morning.

WANTED—2 BOYS, 18 YEARS OLD, 1 WASHER AND 1 ironer, at 66 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MAN TO SELL LOTS in an excellent subdivision on salary or commission; American or German preferred. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 BOYS AT 315 AND 315 EAST LAKE-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. — WANTED—Immediately—20 good men for steady, winter work. Male help of all kinds promptly furnished. Also a good chance for a man to start in business with small capital. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—3 BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCULARS, the occupation with which we are overrun and can handle. Apply at 180 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM. Apply at 136 Lake-st. SEAVEY & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOY, ONE WHO is willing to make himself useful. Apply 72½ Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—2 OR 3 CANVASSERS. C. MARKUS, 139 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULTON Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; board, $3.50 per week; plenty of employment for teamsters; 500 choppers wanted Monday. Also 3,000 for Illinois, $30 per month and board. Apply to C. O'NEILL, agent for Mansfield & Allen, 27 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN OR BOY WHO has been accustomed to working in a boarding-house. 261 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, A YOUNG man who can write a neat and rapid hand; and who is quick and correct at figures. Address in handwriting C 36, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 YOUNG MEN FOR the city. Call Saturday and secure employment early. Apply at 87 Lake-st., Room 12, 14, 16 (central). REMBLE & CO., 87 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A NEW publication. Inquire at 87 Dearborn-st. Apply Monday in SORTON & LEONARD, 84 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENERGETIC MAN WHO IS well acquainted in the city and with the real estate business, or agreed to be; a partner wanted for a real estate house. Address P 77, 87 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. 198 WEST Madison-st. C. S. MOORE.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH CAPI-tal, to engage in good, steady employment. Apply to C. E. T. FURBER, 87 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER MAN THAT is thoroughly understands the business, at Joe's Oyster Bay, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—TWO COLORED BOYS TO WAIT ON table and make themselves generally useful. Apply at a private hotel. Apply Monday morning at 87 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY IN A HAT store. SCOTT, the hatter, 81 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM WORK; ONE THAT can run, pitch and understands farm work. Wages but such need apply. Please call to-day, No. 182 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE OR FEMALE COOK for small family; none but first-class cooks need apply to 151 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO MEN AT SPRINGER'S IRON yards, 18 and 20 North Clinton-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WISH TO BUY A SMALL STOCK OF DRY goods or clothing, and give in payment a nice pair of carriage horses and the balance in cash; would trade for some vacant lots or lumber. Apply at 585 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED AND very large farm in Montana for timber, machinery, merchandise or a business. HEA & COATES, 124 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE IOWA LAND FOR TWO-twelve family carriage. Apply to 87 West Lake-st. GEO. BOOTH.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,750 ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., and three for cottages and lots on West Side; will give good trade. T. E. BOYD, 196 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights for vacant property, encumbered or unincumbered. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 220 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS LIME BUSIness, centrally located, with stone, sand, side-track, office, sheds, scales, etc., for sale, and the demand for lime exceeds this. Reputation of the lime fully established, and equal to any in the city. Will exchange for real estate in the city, or suburban property, or unimproved. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 220 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 11 EGAN-av. for unimproved real estate. HOLMES & RICH, 19 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—6 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., opposite Lincoln Park for other real estate or merchandise by A. PECK, Room 3, south east corner of Washington and Franklin-sts., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE (without incumbrance) in a country town; would exchange for city or suburban property, and assume some incumbrance. KENNEDY & ARWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 160 acres in Livingston County, Ill., a farm of 80 acres and one of 40 acres near Cropsey, farm of 80 acres Southern Illinois, and 80 acres in Kansas, farm of 80 acres and one of 40 acres, Iowa. Splendid bargains. KENNEDY & ARWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON REBECCA-st., for lots or save property $1,500. HOLMES & RICH, 19 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 PERCH-st., for unimproved property; will assume incumbrance. HOLMES & RICH, 19 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF very choice vacant lots and a splendid stock of improved and unimproved Chicago real estate. HOLMES & RICH, 19 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A CHOICE 9 acre fruit farm, with good buildings, 5 miles from R. R. depot; will exchange for city property. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at low price, for city property, or houses and lots in Lincoln Park. HARRISWOOD—66 feet, unincumbered, for choice residence on one of South Side avenues; will assume incumbrance. H. WELLS, Room 13, Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHing goods, hats, caps, clothing, also boots, buggy and horse. Address Q 9, Tribune office. Stock of goods and trade.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CHICAgo property for stock of goods in city or country. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GRAIN AND PORK commission house for stock of goods. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED farm for stock or goods or lood store. Address L M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES LAND for stock of goods. Also some good lots for first-class glassware house and buggy. Address ALEXANDER, 1281 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS for sewing machines, or for cooking and parlor stoves, or good second-hand furniture and carpets. Address V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROperty, for stock of goods; also on the South Side, near Twenty-ninth-st., or to rent a few rooms convenient for housekeeping for a small family. South Side, near Thirty-fifth-st. and below Twenty-ninth. Address J 2 R, Carrier 28.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—LAWYERS, ATTENTION!—A young lawyer, of five years' practice at the Chicago bar, desires to associate himself as junior partner with an old, established, and reliable lawyer. Will agree to do the greater part of the work in court and office. Can furnish the best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address, in handwriting, addressing name, times, and place of interview, B 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A WELL-established and legitimate business. Address L 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD BUSINESS, established five years. Address JAMES HARRIS, No. 10 South Ninth-st., or call between 6 and 7 p. m. Capital required $1,000.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS; a newly established and the location good. A single man preferred, having a good knowledge of the business. Address Q 23, Tribune office, or address DIAMOND, 344 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED commission business, with $5,000 capital. Address S 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, TO ENGAGE in a light business and travel in the South four months or during the winter; a rare chance for the right man. Address P 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000 to join me in the hotel business in this city; the location with building in first-class. Please address R 24, Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000, in a manufacturing interest. To an active, live man this will prove a profitable investment. Call on E. B. CLARKE, Jr., No. 1 Arcade-court.

PARTNER WANTED—IN CARRIAGE BUSINESS; a Hackneyville shop. Address P 6, Tribune office, for particulars address E. F. CAMP, Minneapolis, Minn.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A few thousand dollars wishes to invest as partner in some good business. Address, stating business, Z 86, Tribune office. Address for 3 days, stating business, P 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH $500 cash can secure a business opportunity by addressing H 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A GENTEEL and healthy business that will pay several hundred dollars per month. Business will bear investigation. 116 East Washington-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—$300 WILL PURCHASE A half interest in a good-paying business. Apply Monday or Tuesday at 87 LALLOR, 232 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED—TO FORM A STOCK COMpany for manufacturing staple articles used in every family. Rare chance to enter the business a monopoly. Best of reasons required. Part of machinery now in operation. Share chance for the right men, with a few thousand dollars. Address A 94, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE, or will sell a shuttle machine on three-thirds payment. Addr ess O 4, Tribune office.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE SOLD ON MONTHly payments. Office 307 South Halsted-st., open day and evening.

EXTRA GOOD SEWING MACHINES, IN FINE running order, worth $60 for sale at $20 each. Also one machine, which could not be sold for $100, at $10 each. B. MAUZY, 87 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SEWING MACHINES, at from $10 to $15. Apply at 109 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A FULL CABINET WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing machine, in perfect order, for sale cheap, at 69 Wa bash-av.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING machine; at No. 274 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT WHEELER & WILSON sewing machine, in half-cabinet case, equal to new; cost $70; for sale at $35. 1103 Indiana-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. PULLEN, 78 South Desplaines, and 87 West Madison-sts.—Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

SEWING MACHINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in perfect order at your own price. Sewing Machine Emporium, 208 State-st.—Open.

THE BEAUTIFUL LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC and Wilson Sewing Machines at 414 West Madison-st.; the best place to repairor exchange machines. Machines rented by the week or month. SPENCER & MUTHER, 414 Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Office given up. Called. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 236 West Madison-st.; branch, 260 Robson-st.

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE AS FIRST PAYment on the half acre of land on South Side, 200 by 150-foot street, at Washington Heights. C. W. DEAN, 84 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS cook. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 1 Goldsmith-court. No washing or ironing to do. Good wages and good home. Apply at 81 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for small family; $4.50 per week will be paid to one furnishing satisfactory references. Address B 4, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Scandinavian. Apply at homes, between 11 and 2 p. m.; 566 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE WOMAN OR GIRL for child; must be well qualified. Apply at 344 Wabash-av., Monday, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 422 SOUTH PARK-AV., GIRL OF any nationality to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—ONE GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 339 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE for child's nurse; one with good references required. Apply in person at 87 Myrick-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR American protestant girl to take care of children and do up-stairs work; wages, $3.50 per week. 1178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 39 WEST ADAMS-ST., A NEAT, good girl to do the general housework of a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; none others need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go to Pulaski Portion; all expenses paid when there. Inquire at 87 Lake-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, immediately, at 601 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German preferred. Inquire at 264 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL; GERMAN OR English preferred. Wages first-class. Apply at 125 Washington-av., at once.

WANTED—AT 18 LITTLE ST., CORNER BAY, a girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 611 West Monroe.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four; must be good washer and ironer. Inquire 441 West Jackson.

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAUrants, families, boarding and private families; to office from 8 to 9. Girls, call and see EDDY, 7 reasons why Eddy's Employment Office is only one to the Western Reform Bureau, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work; 84 REPUBLICAN HOUSE, 84 West Madison-st. Hotels, restaurants, and private families can suppl[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, for three days, at 53 South Peoria-st., corner of Adams.

WANTED — COOKS, SECOND-GIRLS, AND A good girl for Evanston. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 262 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, 1405 Prairie-av. Inquire of the gardener on the premises.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron, and one for second work. 829 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 18 TO 25, TO ASSIST IN housework; must be willing to go to Europe with family. Apply at 339 Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., Monday.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO TEND BABY, AC., 776 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT GIRL of from 15 to 16 years old, to take care of a child. Good wages. 1 Residential Row, Ogden Avenue. Apply morning at 282 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for 4 small family. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, BOARDing houses and private

REAL ESTATE.

The Effects of the Stringency in the Money Market.

The Speculative Activity in Suburban Lands.

The Industrial Fair in 1873 —Abstracts of Title.

The Lake View Cemeteries and Public Opinion.

Building Notes—Transfers for the Week.

The market for real estate has been somewhat less active during the past week, owing to the stringency in the money market; at least such is the testimony of a good many real estate brokers, though the volume of transfers does not yet show any evidence of a smaller business. It is possible that a week or so hence the effect of the present monetary pressure may be seen in some decrease in the aggregate value of transfers recorded. But the depressing effect thus far has been so slight that it may be safely argued that if it had not been for the tightness of the money market there would have been a great speculative excitement. As it is, all classes of property are firmly held, and even for inside property, which has been rather dull lately, there is a disposition to advance prices rather than to make concessions to purchasers. For suburban lands there is still an active speculative demand, and prices continue to advance at a rate that makes many cautious people wonder how long it can go on without a pause to take breath.

VALUES IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

The auction sale of thirty-nine lots comprised in the six acres belonging to Mr. John Davlin, lying on the west side of Central Park, and on the north side of West Lake street, shows great activity in the demand for suburban lots. Twenty of the lots front east on Central Park. Of these, the inside lots sold for prices ranging from $45.50 to $60 per front foot. The lot on northwest corner of West Lake street and the Park sold for $77 per front foot; the one on the southwest corner of Fulton street and the Park sold for $56 per front foot. The lots fronting west on Davlin street sold for prices ranging from $30 to $60 per front foot. The whole six acres sold for an aggregate of $12,000, or at the rate of $7,000 per acre.

Last week Mr. T. J. Walker sold 25 lots fronting north on Evans street between Wood and Paulina, for $15,000, one half cash, being $600 per lot.

Twenty acres on South Park Avenue, at Eighty-Fourth street, running through to Indiana Avenue, were sold during the week at $1,000 per acre.

Another tract of 5 acres near the depot to be laid out in the Fort Wayne Road, at Eighty-Fourth street, was sold at $1,400.

The extensive tracts known as the University Addition, one mile south of the city limits on the Great Eastern Railroad, is to be the scene of immediate improvements. A handsome brick depot structure is to be built. Nine residences are under contract for early completion in the spring.

A tract of 80 acres in the E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Section 7, Town of Cicero, being two miles west of the new Northwestern Railroad Shops, was sold on private terms, and not reported last week, to Mr. John D. Platte, for $120,000.

AROUND THE OPERA HOUSE LOT.

Mr. Albert Crosby contemplates building a block of very elegant stores on the 90 feet of frontage formerly occupied by the Crosby Music Hall, on State street, between Washington and Randolph. The old Crosby Opera House lot will thus be surrounded on all sides by some of the finest buildings and most important establishments in the city, viz: The First, Third and Commercial National Banks, on the north and west, and Messrs. Field & Leiter's dry goods house on the east. The 80 feet of north frontage on Washington street, next west of the First National Bank, is also to be built upon soon.

A SWAMP LAND SWINDLE.

Somewhere about seven miles west of Washington Heights, in Section 19, Town of Worth, lies a tract of worthless swamp land, which was sold last year at auction for $9 per acre. This has been subdivided into lots 15 feet front, 80 feet deep, and somebody is now peddling ignorance and thereby selling them those lots at five dollars each.

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR IN 1873.

It is understood that parties interested in having the proposed Chicago Fair, to come off next fall, located on ground adjoining the Union Stock Yards, have already perfected plans for the same, and are having the designs drawns for the buildings. The parties who are moving in the matter, are understood to be Messrs. Gage, Clark, Cushman, &c., &c., others to this is not the name of the "Chicago Industrial Exposition" proposed to be organized some months ago by Messrs. Seamon, Bowen, Drake, Pierce, and others. We do not hear that the latter are doing anything toward the consummation of their project. If anything commensurate with what would be expected of Chicago on such an occasion is to be accomplished, it is time to be perfecting the plans.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A matter of considerable importance, connected with the proposed purchase of the Abstract Books, has not as yet been noticed in any of the reports—i. e., are the sixty odd thousand instruments filed for record since the five posted up in the index books proposed to be sold to the county?—because, if these instruments are not indexed up it will cost several thousand dollars to do the work—and this should be considered in the purchase. I take it for granted that if the county purchases these books at all, it will hereafter keep them so posted up that all necessary examinations of title can be made at the Recorder's office directly from the books, and without charge. Nothing short of this will justify the large expenditure proposed. If these books are purchased, and kept so posted up that no abstracts of title will be required, and no delays experienced in the transfer of real estate, the county can well afford to pay a good round price for them, and save the whole amount yearly, for the tax for abstracts has for many years been the most grievous borne by the real estate interest of the county. And every dollar of it can be saved to the people, if they will only insist that the public records shall at all times be so kept that titles can be examined directly from the books in the Recorder's office. Not only will the immense sums paid to the abstract men be all saved, but sales of real estate can be made, the title examined, and deeds passed the same day. Now (and it was not much better before the fire), after a sale is agreed upon, we have to dance attendance at the abstract offices for some two months, and, besides, pay them a considerable part of the money realized for the property before the sale can be closed up. The abstract books are merely true indices of the public records, and the county should either keep the public records properly indexed or else not keep any records at all. It seems remarkable that this, or any other county, should, at any time, so keep their records that any party could make a speculation, or even a paying business, by keeping private indices of them; and yet, by doing so in this county, the abstract men have, for many years, been able to levy and collect an immense tax on the real estate interest of the county, and this tax could not be collected if proper indices, free to the public, were kept in the Recorder's office with the books. The Judges having wisely blocked the attempts of the County Commissioners, some weeks ago, to take $400,000 out of the treasury (not to pay for the abstract or index books, for they were not getting them at all,—not getting even a copy of the valuable mine) to pay for a copy of the blotter (original entries I think they call it) used by one of the abstract firms at the time they were making up their abstract or index books. Taken all together, the action of the Commissioners in this case was about one of the coolest proceedings that has been attempted in this county for many years, and it should have been much more thoroughly ventilated at the time. It may be said in extenuation that the Commissioners, in voting the money, were probably actuated as much by ignorance of what they were really purchasing as by fraud. The Judges, having with equal wisdom decided that when the county pays for the books it shall get them—not all of them and the originals,—it becomes important to know in what shape the originals have been kept since the fire, for, if they are posted up to this date, they are worth many thousand dollars more than if only posted up to the date of the fire in October, 1871.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES IN CINCINNATI.

The following is from a leading real estate lawyer in Cincinnati, in answer to an inquiry as to cost of examinations of title in that city, presented for the sake of comparison with our own system, which is just now in discussion here. He says: "It is still the custom here for the proposed purchaser of real estate to have the title examined at his own expense. That expense depends very much upon the difficulty of the examination, and somewhat upon the value of the property. Some titles, of even very valuable property, are very simple and short, compared with others. A *full* abstract commences with the title of John Cleves Symmes to all the lands between the two Miami Rivers, from their mouths to a line many miles north of this city. It may happen that a certain tract may have passed through 50 or more hands, down to date of examination; and many legal questions may also be involved, as to formal deeds, &c., &c. The cost of a full abstract, in such a case, may be very considerable. We have rarely received over $200 for any abstract that we have ever made, but the average price to us, would not be half this sum. We think the experience of most respectable lawyers, who have been at the bar about the same length of time, pretty nearly corresponds with our own."

THE LAKE VIEW CEMETERIES.

For a year or two past there has been a contest between the cemetery companies and some of the more prominent of the real estate owners in the town of Lake View, the former claiming the right to extend the cemeteries, and the latter not only denying this and claiming that they should be restricted to ground already devoted to that purpose, but asking, in some instances, for judicial decisions that might ultimately be considered legal authority for the removal of the cemeteries altogether. In order to show the extent of the interests involved, we give the following summary of the extent and location of the various cemeteries in the Town of Lake View and their contiguity to the city as measured from the north end of Lincoln Park, going in a northwest direction from the Park on the Green Bay road, viz.:

Cemetery.	Distance, miles.	Acres.
Jewish	¼	6
Hebrew	¼	5
German Lutheran	½	15
Graceland	¾	200
Rose Hill	¾	196
St. Henry	1	14
Sons of Peace, on lake shore	2	12
Total		529

The degree of contiguity of all these may be shown by the fact that a tract of land half a mile wide and a mile and a half long, extending from the south line of Section 17 to the centre of Section 6 would embrace 960 acres, of which 466 are already devoted to cemetery purposes, all of the cemeteries being embraced in that territory, except the Jewish 6 acres, Sons of Peace 5 acres, and St. Henry 4 acres. The restriction of cemeteries to reasonable limits, and the prohibition of too close proximity to the city, are, of course, subjects that require the most careful consideration; but it is worthy of remark that cemeteries do not excite as much opposition in other cities as in Chicago, and that property is not considered as fatal or detrimental to the value of adjacent property. Mount Auburn, the great and beautiful cemetery of Boston, has been the objective point toward which Cambridge, the finest suburb of the city, has grown out. Handsome residences cluster all about it, and their occupants are neither scared nor made sick by the proximity of the dead. In the very centres of Boston, Salem, and dozens of other Eastern cities, are cemeteries that have for a hundred years escaped the greed for more land which has desecrated so many of the cemeteries of Europe. If the "old fogy" notions of reverence for the ashes of the dead were too prominent with the people of the last generation, the reaction from those ideas has already gone to the other extreme. A ribald sentiment, encouraged by the public press, prevails here. It is the fashion to wallow in the details of legal proceedings that cast suspicion on the most sacred relations of life, and to sneer at the memory of the dead. The self-elected leaders of public opinion take the position that grave-yards are monuments of mistrust, that the removal of the cemeteries are a reform of a volume seldom read, and seldom believed when it is read. Those who entertain such sentiments claim to have sacred marital and paternal relations of their own, but the logic of their utterances is either that they are better and honester than ninety-nine hundredths of the rest of the citizens or else that their own lives are tissues of lies. It seems reasonable that this inculcation of vicious sentiment should show some of its results in the lack of respect for the resting-place of the dead, and in the horror with which the weak-minded are taught to regard cemeteries as places to which the memories as well as the mortuary remains of the departed are banished from the sight and minds of those who are left behind. While these thoughts have only an indirect connection with the point in discussion between the property owners of Lake View and the cemetery companies, they are at least germane to the general subject, and a more decent and thoughtful consideration of the sacred relations of the living and the dead by the public press, would be conducive to public morality.

MADISON BOULEVARD.

The Trustees of the Town of Cicero have passed the ordinance widening Madison street to 120 feet from the city limits westward to Harlem avenue on the west line of Cicero. The road bed is to be 80 feet wide, leaving 20 feet on each side for ornamental ground and walks. A roadway 20 feet wide is now being put down of Joliet gravel or broken stone, and is nearly completed hereafter.

THE CHICAGO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The construction train on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad now runs to Cazenovia, a point seven miles west of the city limits, on the Whiskey Point Road. The track is being extended westward at the rate of a mile per day, and will probably reach Elgin in thirty days. A tract of 15 acres of land near Cazenovia, and within three-quarters of a mile of the new railroad, was sold this week for $400 per acre.

PLATE GLASS STORE FRONTS.

One thing is to stand as a permanent and beautiful result of the relief bill of tariff exemptions granted by Congress. This is the effect in our store fronts from the lower prices of plate glass. The result is that by the end of the season's rebuilding there will be exhibited finer and larger plate glass windows than can be found in any city in the United States. Very many already set are of marvellous size and beauty.

BUILDING NOTES.

Every day, especially of such weather as has characterized this past week, carried forward the completion of many score of the new buildings in all parts of the city, not only in the burned district, but even in most remote quarters, for our friends abroad must understand, what many of our readers at home doubtless do not know, that we are building full our usual quota in amount of construction, and far more in style and character, outside the area of the fire. Our down-town aspects of even more than our former elegance of trade accommodations are each day coming nearer speedy restoration. Our more elegant and notable retail establishments are all of them pressing a splendid rivalry, in outlay of taste and expenditure, to have their new premises in readiness for the fall and holiday trade. Allen & Mackey will open their great carpet-rooms in the new Palmer Buildings adjoining the First National Bank, in thirty days. Just over the way the beautiful Hale Building is receiving its finishing touches. The wonderful water elevator is running constantly for the building purposes in the freight-shaft. The passenger-elevator is being built, and will be shortly in readiness, a marvel to everybody, in ease, simplicity, and safety. The corner store in this building, fronting on State and Washington, is being rapidly fitted up for the jewelry business of Messrs. Rodkin & Hamilton. The foundations commence this week on those exquisite ceilings, of what is to be one of the most beautiful stores in the city. At the corner of State and Madison streets, Matson & Co., jewellers, are making good progress towards occupying at an early day there magnificent store, Nos. 166, 168, and 170 State street, at the corner of Monroe, in E. S. Pike's marble block, one of the most striking trade quarters of the city. Giles, Bro. & Co., have this week added the plate glass and solid variegated marble to their beautiful double front jewelry store, Nos. 266 and 268 Wabash avenue. In the wholesale quarters buildings are making corresponding progress. Hall, Kimbark & Co. will be at home in their rebuilt old stand, their massive stone front structure on Michigan avenue, near Lake street.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Oct. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 17, in Block 73 and Lot 3, in Block 76, all in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $18,000.

Archer av, between Stewart av and Tirrell st, n ƒ, Lot 136, with building, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 8, in Block 6, of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,800.

Emerald av, e of Thirty-first st, w ƒ, 26 ft to alley, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 3, in Mason's Subdivision of Lots 2 and 3, in ½ of S. ½ of Sec 31, 39, 14; dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Shober st, n of and near North av, e ƒ, 100x124½ ft;

Wilmot av, 300 2-10 ft west of California av, s ƒ, 261x124 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $600.

Michigan av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e ƒ, 20 ft to alley, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $14,000.

Dunmida st, s of and near Twenty-ninth st, w ƒ, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated March 9; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 20 ft of Lots 1 and 3, and a 19 ft of Lot 11, in Block 3, of Porter's Block 27, Sec 20, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 1, in Town's Lot 102, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $3,000.

Shaw st, n of 271 ft of North av, e ƒ, 261x124½ ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $625.

West Van Buren st, 26 ft e of Paulina st, n ƒ, 60 2-10 x117 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 19, in Block 2, of s 10 of s 10 acres, of s ½ of s ½, Sec 14, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $600.

Lot 7, in Block 12, Holstius, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $450.

Lots 7 of Lot 2, in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,500.

East 1 in ƒ of Lot 36 and w 33½ ft of Lot 37, in Walker's re-subdivision of Blocks 12 and 13, of Smith's s e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $9,000.

West ½ of Lot 13 of Lot 2, of Block 12, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $1,200.

East ½ of Lot 17, in same, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,200.

125 ft of Lot 3, in Block 3, Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 13, in Block 6, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 21, in same, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,150.

Fullan st, bet Ridgeville road and Ashland av, s ƒ, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $550.

Elm st, n w cor of North Market st, s ½ of Lot 1, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $5,125.

Lot 7, of Greene's Subdivision of Block 2, Sampson & Green's Addition (25x124 ft), dated Sept. 12; consideration, $1,200.

Washington av, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, s ƒ, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $4,000.

Hastings st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s ƒ, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Marianna st, 197 ft w of Seminary av, n ƒ, 20x125 ft, dated April 26; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 4, of Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 4, 39 14, dated May 2; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 2 and 9, in Block 2, of of n ½ of s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 9, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $300.

Lots 1 to 5 and 20 to 45, in Hartzell's Block 5 of Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 39, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $14,450.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 3, of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 14, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 24, in Block of Terry's Lot 7, w of railroad, in Sec 16, 39, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 26: City property, number of sales, 197; consideration, $1,177,535. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $16,325. South of city limits, number of sales, 14; consideration, $280,977. West of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $215,000. Total sales, 220; total consideration, $1,689,772.

ELECTION MATTERS.

Changes Made by the County Commissioners in Judges of Election and Voting-Places.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Stearns. On motion, the rules were suspended, in order to allow the presentation of the following report of the Special Committee, consisting of Commissioners Jones, Lonergan, and Ashton, recommending the following changes of Judges of Election and voting-places:

First Ward—E. Wakely vice Moses Wentworth.

Second Ward—Second Precinct—Peter Blackhall vice Thomas Carson.

Third Ward—Third Precinct—Dr. Alvin Ford vice F. Laughlin; Wm. Taylor vice W. H. Eddy; voting place, No. 562 State street, instead of corner of Fourteenth and Third avenue. Fourth Precinct—Wm. Kingon vice Louis Wahl.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct—Joseph Douglas vice M. B. Clancy; A. S. Trude vice W. Wheeler; John Kimball vice Mark Randall. Second Precinct—George Schmidt vice A. Dalkins; Wm. A. Wheeler vice D. Allen; voting place, No. 919 State street instead of 920 State street. Third Precinct—M. B. Clancy vice Joseph Bourgard; Dr. A. Dalkins vice George A. Hinsdill; Mark Kimball vice D. Ma. Fa. Mills. Fourth Precinct—James T. Allen vice George Scheidig; Graham A. Leland vice J. C. Doerbe.

Fifth Ward—Second Precinct—Albert Danks vice Frank Hall; voting place changed to No. 1,000 Wentworth av, the livery stable on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, instead of the engine house.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct—Adam Kohn vice George Mohl; E. J. Russell vice Michael Schmitz. Fifth Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 770 Archer avenue, instead of the southeast corner of Archer avenue and Look street.

Seventh Ward—Third Precinct—M. Reuden vice Robert Hutchinson. Fourth Precinct—Voting place changed to the corner of Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue, instead of the corner of Harding street and Blue Island avenue.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct—James A. Mead vice W. J. Johnson. Voting place changed to No. 996 Canalport av. Second Precinct—Fifth Precinct—Frank Ide vice W. J. Johnson. Eighth Precinct—Joseph Gottlelf vice C. Gottlelf.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct—Ford, Geissler vice Weichelhausen. Fourth Precinct—Henry Dreyer vice John Q. Fergus. Fifth Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 376 instead of No. 378 Morgan street. Seventh Precinct—John Golden vice Albert Frigon; R. G. Hayman vice H. Hagman. Sixth Precinct—August Appel vice Wm. F. West.

Tenth Ward—Second Precinct—D. E. Hall vice A. D. Shurtevant; A. L. Ansberg vice F. Schwuchow.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 91 Milwaukee avenue, instead of the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Ossan street.

Twelfth Ward—Third Precinct—James B. Gaskins vice Thomas McDonough.

Thirteenth Ward—Third Precinct—R. B. Stapleton vice O. W. Nash.

Fourteenth Ward—Third Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 903 West Lake street, instead of Scottish Hall.

Fifteenth Ward—Second Precinct—H. C. Bustner vice Wm. Gastfield; Bryan Donnelly vice W. C. Billings. Fourth Precinct—M. M. Golenbardi vice J. E. Thompson.

Sixteenth Ward—Third Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 803 North Clark street, instead of the corner of Lincoln avenue and Wells street.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct—Voting place changed to No. 38 Chicago avenue instead of No. 2 Chicago avenue.

Nineteenth Ward—Third Precinct—Wm. M. Clarke vice John C. Nelson.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct—M. L. McDermott vice James Hennessey. Fourth Precinct—R. C. Hamill vice Patrick Considine. Fifth Precinct—Patrick Considine vice R. C. Hamill; Henry C. Crosby vice George Webster.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned to the first Monday in November.

THE JAIL PLANS.

How a "Corner" was Got up by Two Firms of Architects—The Matter in the Courts.

On the 27th of July last, Leon C. Welch and Armstrong & Co., all architects, entered into an agreement to share whatever might be received from the Commissioners of Cook County for plans for a Jail and Criminal Court building. On the 7th of August, the Commissioners adopted the plans of Armstrong & Co., and on the 29th of August awarded the sum of $4,850 to that firm, whereupon Welch demanded his share of the plunder, but was refused. Welch yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court, praying for an injunction restraining the County Treasurer from paying, and said Armstrong & Co. from receiving or assigning the award; and an injunction was issued pending the hearing of the cause. Armstrong & Co. and Welch each presented plans on their own account to the Commissioners, but a little bird having whispered counsel of wisdom in their ears, they made common cause, and by the contract referred to the plans became joint property, by which simple means the reward due to their labor was insured to each. It 'ees 'ard, as the comedy has it, that the reward should be withheld.

CUSTOM HOUSE STONE-CUTTING.

Sealed proposals for cutting the stone required for the basement-sills, pier-courses, and area walls of the new Custom House building, were opened, yesterday at noon, by J. C. Ramsden, Collector Judd, and United States District Attorney Glover, as follows:

Names of Bidders.	Amount.
Wm. E. Deakman, Chicago	$34,966.00
Chapman & Day, Chicago	114,546.80
Chapman & Day, for area walls only	22,000.00
M. Flanegan & Son, Chicago	97,597.00
D. Auld, O. Vandervoort & R. McNally, Chicago	44,450.00
Gibson, Baines & Co., Chicago	45,000.00
Thomas McDermott & Co., Chicago	56,300.00
J. J. Mosely, Cincinnati	41,600.00
Wm. D. Richardson, Joliet	68,892.36
J.W. Harvey & Co., St. Hill, Chicago	79,000.00

THE LATE MRS. LOOMIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home, held at the home, at South Evanston, on the 25th, Mrs. Sarah E. Sayres, submitted the following:

The death, on the 14th inst., of Mrs. Charlotte M. Loomis, at the time an honorary, and for several years an active member of this Board, and one of the corporators of this Institution, demands our solemn consideration. That she was an excellent and devoted wife and mother, her sorrow-stricken family fully realize; that she was an exemplary Christian, her pastor and church bear earnest testimony; that she was a true and steadfast friend, those who were so fortunate as to know her confidence cheerfully attest; that her life was successfully devoted to the accomplishment of good, the various benevolent societies with which she was connected, as well as the scores of individuals she benefited, severally bear witness; that as this place, and as Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home, her intelligent counsel and decision of character were appreciated; here, her zeal in the cause of humanity, and her unwearied, patient labor, especially all during the war of the rebellion, ample opportunity for devel opment, and right well did she act her part—as earnest, hard worker, always ready, ever willing, in season and out of season, whether assisting in feeding and caring for regiments of tired and hungry soldiers, as they passed through Chicago on their way to and from the battle fields; whether caring for the sick and dying soldier at the rest; whether laying a motherly interest in soldiers' families, or arranging to secure employment for them on their discharge, or more quietly superintending the Soldier's Home in every position, and under all circumstances, was she not daily multiple but observ ful. It was in the performance of these self-imposed disinterested labors that the seeds were sown which, culminating in confining her for a very long time to the bed of suffering from which no recuperation and so frequently and fervently she repeated the hymn commencing:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,"

until that soul, consecrated to God, was summoned home.

SECOND WARD ALDERMAN.

Mr. C. H. Swain Called Upon by His Fellow-Citizens to Become an Independent Candidate for the Office of Alderman.

The following correspondence explains itself:

C. H. Swain, Esq., Chicago:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, tax-payers in the Second Ward, irrespective of party, having long known you as an old citizen and merchant of honorable reputation, hereby request you to become a candidate for Alderman at said Ward.

L. B. Otis	P. O'Neill,
M. D. Wells,	M. M. Smith,
Daniel B. Shipman,	Spaulding & Merrick,
Ira Holmes,	Sawyer & Trudell,
Frank Parmelee,	J. Drake,
Gardner & Gould,	J. W. Fox,
F. B. Otis,	W. F. Tibbets,
Clarke, Layton & Co.,	Shipman Fox,
Phil. Rocker,	George Hatsfeld,
Henry Schroeder,	John Schroeder,
R. Benedict,	John Lonsay,
Christ Volke,	Wm. Marigg,
O. B. Dickinson,	Fred. Hesser,
John Kundinger,	Thomas Broughton,
B. W. Kendall,	J. D. Slatter,
Nick Hennes,	E. C. Leach,
Oscar Field,	Isaac L. Smith,
J. A. Holmes,	S. Wheeler,
Swayne Wickersham,	

and many others.

Messrs. L. B. Otis, Swayne Wickersham, M. D. Wells, P. O'Neill, Daniel B. Shipman, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of this date, requesting me to become a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, is received. Such a request from so large a number of old neighbors and friends, irrespective of party, is entitled to respectful consideration, and I accept the position of candidate, and if elected shall serve you to the best of my ability. Respectfully,

C. H. SWAIN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1872.

SILKS.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

In order to reduce their stock of PLAIN COLORED, FANCY, AND RICH BLACK SILKS, offer the following inducements to purchasers for the next thirty days only:

ONE-FIFTH OFF,

Or 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT will be deducted from all purchases of the above goods during the time mentioned.

The regular prices of these goods will remain unaltered, so that customers can see that this offer is made in good faith; the discount will be deducted from the face of the bill.

This stock consists of all the best shades of plain colored Gros Grains, Failles, Gros de Afriques, Taffettas and Poult de Soies. Fancy Stripe Silks in White, Grey and Black grounds in large variety, a few of them as low as 75c yd. All of our Stock of Rich Black Silks over $3.25 per yard, consisting of elegant Gros Grains, Cachemires, Sublimes, etc. of Bonnet's and other best makes.

Black Silks lower than the above price will be sold at cost, but the discount of 20 per cent will not apply to them.

We will also offer during this sale Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, at such a sacrifice as will place them $3 to $5 a yard lower than the lowest market price.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Half a Million Dollars in Bank to Pay all Gifts.

$100,000 for only $10.

The Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively and unconditionally take place in the great hall of the Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th day of December, 1872 (Christmas Day), and on that day and no other, the following magnificent Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot or ticket holders:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH			$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT			50,000
1 Cash Gift	$25,000	1 Cash Gift	$5,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	10 Cash Gifts	2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	12,500	50 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	100 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	7,500	200 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	500 Cash Gifts	100 each
1 Cash Gift	5,500	1,000 Cash Gifts	50 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	1,000 Cash Gifts	25 each
1 Cash Gift	4,500	1,000 Cash Gifts	20 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	1,000 Cash Gifts	15 each
1 Cash Gift	3,500	1,000 Cash Gifts	10 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	1,000 Cash Gifts	5 each
1 Cash Gift	2,500	1,000 Cash Gifts	3 each
1 Cash Gift	2,000	1,000 Cash Gifts	2 each
1 Cash Gift	1,500	1,000 Cash Gifts	1 each
TOTAL CASH GIFTS			$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts is now lying deposited and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1872.

This is to certify that there is deposited in this bank over half a million of dollars in the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is subject to payment on demand, and the balance at the pleasure of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay all of gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Tickets are numbered from 1 to 100,000, the correspondence of which are already sold, and persons who wish to participate in the splendid distribution must order at once. A series of tickets on behalf of the Second Grand Gift Concert are hereby ordered to be closed on Nov. 2. Gen. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of the business arrangements of the Concert, and orders may be addressed to him at Louisville, Ky., or to the agencies given by P. L. DIBBLE & CO., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and New York City. Indianapolis, Ind., appeal supply for the U. S. throughout the West should order from these points to secure the tickets without delay. Send orders to PROF. LIPS & HANNA, 27 State-st., and 28 W. Washington-st., and PETERSON & CO., 36 State-st.; HOFFER & REGIS, 36 W. Washington-st.; EMERSON & STOUT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., Chicago.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE.

This new hotel will be opened to the public, Tuesday, Oct. 29. Is situated on Clinton, West Madison and Desplaines-sts. only two blocks west of present Sherman House.

Elegant rooms in suites, to let.

Terms Transient $3 per Day.

BROWN & PARMENTER,
Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

BY EDWIN A. RICE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Unreserved sale at auction of a first-class grocery and liquor store on the premises, northeast corner of Halsted and Taylor-sts., Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m. This is an old-established, well-paying store; the stock is good and in good condition, consisting mostly of staple articles. The lease alone is worth $600. The whole lot will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without reserve. Further particulars on day of sale.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO.,
Auctioneers. Office, 61 West Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY

WAREROOMS,

220 Wabash-av.

Have in store, and are daily receiving from their Extensive Factories at Detroit, the finest assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Library Furniture ever shown in this MARKET.

All who are in want of ANYTHING in the Furniture line should call and examine the handsome goods which WE are offering at extremely low prices.

Hotel and Office

FURNITURE

A SPECIALTY.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,

220 Wabash-av.

Bank and Office Fitting

AND

FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission to Wood Sawing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jeweler.

STOVES, &c.

STOVES.

For Two Days.

THE ILLUMINATOR!
THE MAGIC ADVANCE!
THE MAGIC STANDARD!
PARLOR AND COOK.

Get the Best Stoves, cheap before removal, at

TILLOTSON BROS',

Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

STOVES! STOVES!

RADIANT HOME,
New and Handsome.

MORNING GLORY,
Old and Reliable.

SUPERIOR PARLOR,
The Best Double Bottom Stove.

Coal Hods, Fire Irons, Hearth Brushes, Coal Vases, Wringers, Blower Stands.

HATCH & BREEZE,

308 West Madison-st.

VICTOR LIGHT

Self-Feeding Stove.

POWERFUL HEATER,
BEAUTIFUL DESIGN.

AT

S. J. SURDAM & CO.'S,

178 LAKE-ST.

THE EMPIRE

FURNACES AND STOVES

SOLD AT

LEAVENWORTH'S,

102 RANDOLPH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

HAVE CONSIGNED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

$25,000 Worth

OF

MEDIUM AND FINE FINISHED

FURNITURE!

CALL FOR WE SHALL

CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF

Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 9 1-2 A. M.

We shall offer a full assortment of PARLOR GOODS, HOSIERY, KNOCKOUT TOWELS, WOOLEN MOTTOES, &c., also, a large assortment of ARMY CLOTHING.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, hold another

LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE

AUCTION SALE OF

Boots & Shoes.

Catalogues Ready Tuesday. Sale at 9 1-2 A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SALE OF THURSDAY, OCT. 31,

Will be unusually large and attractive to all varieties of

FANCY CHINA,

AND

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,

Dolls, Games and Fancy Goods.

Sale at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Hardware, Table Cutlery, Plated-ware, etc.,

at auction, FRIDAY morning, Nov. 1, at 9½ o'clock. Also at same time, 10,000 pounds INDIAN RED.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Real Estate Sale

140 CHOICE

RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

AT THE NEW OFFICE,

No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st. Hyde Park, midway between the

Great South Parks

and access this by

20 Dummy Trains

to and from the city each day. Only two Blocks each way from the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry. In every respect

First-Class Property

Sale absolutely

Without Reserve.

Terms only $50 cash, $50 in 6 months, balance $100 per year, with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

FIVE HANDSOME HOUSES,

AND

EIGHT LOTS

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock, on the grounds.

Five Dwelling Houses, one and a half